The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,284.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

		Rs.	As.
For a year in advance, delivered in Town		62	0
	including postage	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town		28	0
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For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „

In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JENKINS—April 3rd, at the residence of Mr. Corke, Colaba, the wife of Captain W. H. Jenkins, of a daughter.

NORONHA—March 29th, at Carwar, the wife of Mr. A. C. Noronha, of a son.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

FORBES—VON LINTZGY—March 9th, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. R. Henderson, E. R. Forbes, Esq., to Emily, eldest daughter of C. F. Von Linizgy, Esq., Medical Practitioner.

MORGAN—O'CALLAGHAN—March 24th, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Rev. F. O. Mayne, Edmund Charles Morgan, Esq., to Edith Alen, youngest daughter of Daniel O'Callaghan, Esq., Surgeon-Major, H. M.'s Indian Army.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

BYWATER—March 23rd, at Ramnad, in the Madura District, Mr. Conductor W. H. Bywater, Supervisor D. P. W.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on the 17th April.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about............11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on............10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander, R. Taunton, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	10	24
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Galle	14	
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Galle			„ Tuticorin		29
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Madras	15	30	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning.—† Evening.

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., J. J. Ballantine, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 15th April, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	„	Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Vingorla	„	Sunday.	Calicut	„	Sunday.
Goa	„	Monday.	Tellicherry	„	Monday.
Carwar	„	Monday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Compta	„	Monday.	Mangalore	„	Tuesday.
Mangalore	„	Tuesday.	Compta	„	Wednesday.
Cannanore	„	Wednesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„	Wednesday.	Goa	„	Wednesday.
Calicut	„	Wednesday.	Vingorla	„	Thursday.
Beypore	„	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry	„	Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 7th April, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.				*Up Steamers.*			
Bombay	Dep.	Wednesday	P. M.	Goa	Dep.	Monday	A. M.
Hurnee	„	Thursday	A. M.	Vingorla	„	Monday	P. M.
Unjunwell	„	Thursday	A. M.	Malwan	„	Monday	P. M.
Jyghur	„	Thursday	P. M.	Jytapore	„	Tuesday	A. M.
Rutnagherry	„	Friday	A. M.	Rutnagherry	„	Tuesday	P. M.
Jytapore	„	Friday	A. M.	Jyghur	„	Wednesday	A. M.
Malwan	„	Friday	P. M.	Unjunwell	„	Wednesday	A. M.
Vingorla	„	Saturday	A. M.	Hurnee	„	Wednesday	A. M.
Goa	Arr.	Saturday		Bombay	Arr.	Wednesday	P. M.

The Steamer "KARANJAH" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 4th April, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 6 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. Harley, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 10th April, has very superior accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class............£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class............ 37 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.
Third Class............ 23 5 6 }

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of

STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE A 1 S. S. "TYNMOUTH," Captain Foster, R. N., will sail on the 7th April. For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

30th March 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATHELING," Captain Power, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged, will proceed with all despatch to the above Port. For particulars of Freight, &c., apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay 30th February 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class............£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class............£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "MULA," 800 Tons, Captain Sproule, will be despatched about 20th April.

EXTRA STEAMER.

The steam ship "KOINA," 1000 tons, Captain Baldwin, will be despatched about the 7th April, a few first class passages only available.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Hannibal*, Captain J. A. Hill, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their respective goods, failing which they will be landed at their owner's risk and expense, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Owners.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Mofussilite*, Murray, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Murray will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Murray.

Bombay, 17th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a waste piece of LAND, formerly occupied by Machbivalas huts, situate between the Public Road and the river near the Dutch Bunder in Nanpoora, Surat, measuring about 6,415 square yards, and subject to the annual payment of Rs. 132-12-7 to Government, will be sold by Public Auction at the Surat Municipal Office, on the 10th April 1866, during Office hours, unless previously disposed by private sale.

J. M. DUFF,
Acting Magte. and Prest. M Committee.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED)—SIXTH CALL OF Rs. 100 PER SHARE.—Shareholders in this Company were required to pay a SIXTH CALL of Rupees ONE HUNDRED per SHARE on or before the 15th instant, in accordance with a Circular Notice dated 21st ultimo forwarded by Post. Further Notice is hereby given, that unless the said Call be paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China on or before THURSDAY the 5th day of April next, the Shares in respect of which such Call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

TENDERS are required for the EXCAVATION of MATERIAL and LOADING the Company's BARGES at ELEPHANTA, UNLOADING at COLABA and DEPOSITING the MATERIAL in BACK BAY. Full particulars can be learned by application to the Company's Engineers.

Each Tender to be marked "ELEPHANTA TENDER," and to be lodged on or before 15th April with

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

23rd March 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.

THE ORIGINAL
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS
have the honour to announce a short series of
FAREWELL CONCERTS,
commencing on
THURSDAY EVENING, 5th APRIL,
With
☞ NEW SONGS,
BALLADS,
REFRAINS,
CHARACTERISTIC SAYINGS, &
BURLESQUES.

First time in Bombay of the new Operatic Burlesque sketch of
THE CARDOZA FAMILY,
in which the inimitable
DAVE CARSON
will impersonate his original character of
CATERINA CARDOZA.

First night in Bombay of the laughable comic Duett of
OLD BAGS & YOUNG SPROUT,
By Peirce & Carson.

First night of the
XYLOPHONES,
by Peirce, Palin and Brower.

First appearance in Bombay of
Mons. ESPENOZA,
from the Opera Comique, Paris.

A NEW PROGRAMME.

Part First.

Instrumental Introduction.	San Francisco Minstrels.
Chorus (Music from Ernani)	San Francisco Minstrels.
When I Loved Sweet Anne Page.	H. C. Campbell.
M-o-z-u-f-f-e-r-n-u-g-g-e-r.	Dave Carson.
The Dying Soldier.	T. B. Brower.
The Bombay Swell (Local).	Dave Carson.
Milly Gag ...	J. O. Peirce.

Finale to Part First.
MOLL! ROW!! QUATTCHK!!! PHUTT!!!!
DAVE CARSON

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

Part Second.

Comique Pas de Carnival ...	Mons Espenoza.
Duet: Concertina and Piano.	Peirce and Palin.

Original Comic Duet (first time in Bombay)
OLD BAGS AND YOUNG SPROUT.

Young Sprout.	Dave Carson.
Old Bags.	J. O. Peirce.
Serenade from the Opera of the Sleeping Queen.	H. C. Campbell.

After which Messrs. Peirce, Palin and Brower will perform a Grand Trio upon the
XYLOPHONES.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

The Evening's entertainment to conclude with the New Original Musical Sketch,
THE CARDOZA FAMILY,

Julia Caterina Cardoza ...	Dave Carson.
Anthony Cardoza ...	J. O Peirce.
Augustus Primrose ...	T. P. Brower,
Fiddler from Goa ...	L. F. Palin,
Signora Fernandez. ...	Mons. Espenoza,

Other characters by the Company.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ...	Rs. 6
Stalls ...	„ 4
Upper Circle ...	„ 3
Pit ...	„ 1

Reserved Seat Tickets to be obtained at the establishment of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, to commence at a quarter to 9.

THE CARDOZA FAMILY,
OR
PORTUGUESE LIFE IN CALCUTTA.
JULIA CATERINA CARDOZA......... DAVE CARSON.
THEATRE ROYAL—THIS EVENING.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
The inimitable Dave Carson, in the new local Song,
"BOMBAY SWELL,"
AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

MONS. ESPENOZA,
IN HIS CHARACTERISTIC DANCES,
AT THE THEATRE ROYAL,
THIS EVENING.

THE XYLOPHONES! THE XYLOPHONES!!
AT THE THEATRE ROYAL,
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts ...	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ...	„	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts ...	„	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	„	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians ...	„	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	„	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks ...	„	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves...	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves ...	„	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves ...	„	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves.	„	3	12
The Universal Scarf ...	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	„	4	8
The Windsor Scarf ...	„	2	12
The Derby Scarf ...	„	4	8
The Diamond Scarf ...	„	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Shareholders holding ALLOTMENT PAPERS or PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to send them in and to have them exchanged for SHARE CERTIFICATES.

R. BALCRUSTNA, Manager.

7, Church Lane, 5th March 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.
Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED), (near the Custom House, Marine Street)—This Company is prepared to WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th March 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150 Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100 Bbls Flour,
200 Do. Rosin,
300 Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARM-RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c., &c., has just been received and exposed for inspection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

WITH reference to the following Advertisement appearing in TO-DAY'S Newspapers, viz.:—

"The business carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. since 31st August 1865, will henceforth be carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, PENNEY & Co.

"6th March 1866. "C. C. PENNEY."

The undersigned HENRY ROGERS gives Notice that such Advertisement was issued without his authority of consent, and that Mr. C. C. PENNEY has no right to carry on business as he proposes.

HENRY ROGERS.

Bombay, 7th March 1866.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Chedder Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1¼ per lb.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. The first number appeared on the first Saturday in March.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

Blacks of all kinds.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—LLOYD'S AGENCY, GALLE.—We have been appointed AGENTS for LLOYD'S at this Port. C. SHAND & Co.

Galle, 23rd February 1866.

ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co., No. 1 Church Street, at 3 P. M. of MONDAY the 16th instant, for the purpose of appointing Agents in the room of Messrs. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—VEGETABLE BAZAAR AT VERAUR ON SATURDAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that for the accommodation of persons desirous of attending the above VEGETABLE & FRUIT MARKET, the DOWN THROUGH TRAIN leaving Bombay at 6-0 A. M., will CALL AT VERAUR STATION on SATURDAY next, the 7th instant, and on every following SATURDAY until further notice.

By Order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co., No. 1 Church Street at 4 P. M. of MONDAY the 16th instant, for the purpose of appointing Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned at the Government Dockyard, Fort, on or before noon of the 9th April, for the erection of a TIME BALL TOWER on the North East Bastion of the Castle. Tenders to be superscribed, "TENDER FOR THE ERECTION OF THE TIME BALL TOWER."

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

The Plan and the Specifications of the Building can be seen on application to the Secretary.

By order,
HENRY MORLAND, Lieut., late I. N.,
Secretary.

Bombay, 29th March 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

J. BALFOUR, Artist and Photographer, begs to announce that he has opened Rooms at No 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, where he will be prepared from THURSDAY next to execute every style of Photograph, daily. Cartes de Visite, Cabinet Portraits, large Groups, &c., plain, in Indian Ink, Oil, or Water Colours to the highest finish; also Views, Monuments, Tombs, Statues, and all other works of Art carefully reproduced with a decided finish and without distortion. Hours from 7 A. M. to 4 P. M.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between us, the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS and CHARLES CAMPBELL PENNEY, under the name and firm of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of August last, and that no further business will be carried on under that name and firm from this date.

HENRY ROGERS.
C. C. PENNEY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Brick and Tile Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Company, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 6th April at 3 P.M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed in the General Meeting on the 5th instant:—

1st. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2nd. That Mr. A. D. Grant and Mr. Thos. H. Moore be appointed Liquidators.
3rd. That the remuneration of the Liquidators be 2½ per cent on the amount realized.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

29th March 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for the 15th instant is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th April next, at the time and place before notified, in consequence of necessary delay caused by the transfer of the Management and in preparing and printing the Balance Sheet of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be REOPENED till the 2nd proximo, when they will again be CLOSED till the 19th idem.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

HOME EDUCATION.—An ENGLISH LADY of much experience in the care and education of Children, who has resided in Families of the Nobility in England, and obtained Certificates from Queen's College, London, purposes returning to Europe in the beginning of next year ('67) and proceeding to Devonshire, to establish a Home for the training of Children from India. Her desire will be, not only to attend most carefully to the studies of those entrusted to her care, but to secure, as much as possible, their health and happiness, with the comforts of a private home.

As the number is limited to 12, early applications are respectfully requested. Good references given and required. Address Miss FORD, care of Miss Onge, Double Bay, near Sydney, New South Wales.

15th February 1866.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of 260 TEAK LOGS and 73 TEAK TALDOMS, the property of the Cochin Government, and now lying in the Timber Depot at Ponany.

2. Tenders will be received till the 23rd April 1866 and will be opened on the following day in the Huzoor Cutcherry at Ernacollum in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. The Tenders should specify in words at length a rate per Candy all round for the logs and a rate per 100 Double Tuodas (twelve of which are equal to a Candy) for the Taldoms.

4. The Candy is equivalent in Malabar measurement to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28¼ Inches.

5. A deduction of 15 per cent. from the amount sale of the Logs and of 7½ per cent. from that of the Taldoms will be allowed for defects after the completion of the measurement.

6. Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin and to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber."

7. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

J. S. VERNEDE,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 23rd March 1866.

NOTICE.—On MONDAY, the 30th of April 1866, will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION 660 TEAK LOGS, belonging to the Cochin Government, and now lying in the Timber Depot at Ernacollum.

2. The Auction will commence at noon.

3. The Logs will be put up for sale in 33 Lots of 20 Logs each.

4. The Logs will be sold by the Candy of one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28¼ Inches.

5. The contents of each log will be determined by its actual dimensions without reference to defects of any description, for which, however, a deduction of 15 per cent. will be allowed from the amount purchase of each lot.

6. Purchasers will be required to deposit on the day of sale a sum equal to a third of the amounts of their respective purchases and to pay the remainder on the removal of the Timber.

7. Payment to be made in Rupees.

8. The logs to be at the risk of the Purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.

9. The expense of putting the Logs into the Backwater at Ernacollum will be defrayed by the Government.

10. The Logs to be cleared away by the 30th June 1866, in default of which they will be re-sold at the risk and expense of the original purchasers, who will forfeit the amount of their deposits and will be held responsible for any loss which may be sustained by the re-sale of the Timber but who will not be entitled to any advantage resulting therefrom.

J. S. VERNEDE,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 23rd March 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Offices of the undersigned in London have been REMOVED from 6, East India Avenue, to No. 12, Leadenhall Street.

3rd February 1866. FORBES & Co.

CAUTION.—LOST, a set of three BILLS of LADING marked $\frac{\text{J. S. C.}}{\text{M M}}$ 205 Bales Cotton, shipped per *Mathilda Atheling* for Havre. Any one having found them is requested to return them to the owners, Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED and Co., No. 12 Rampart Row, by whom a liberal reward will be given.

Any party negotiating or detaining them after this notice will do so on his or their own risk and responsibility.

No. 1932 of 1865-66.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—A CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES will be holden in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 6th April, at 5 P. M.

By order of the Chancellor,
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL. D., Registrar.

31st March, 1866.

No. 1931 of 1865-66.

THE SENATE, GRADUATES, AND CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES.

1. Academic Costume will be worn at the Admission to Degrees, which will take place in the Town Hall on FRIDAY the 6th April 1866, at 5 P. M.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear Official* Costume or Uniform, may appear in the Academic dress of their own Universities, or in such Costume or Uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The Head Dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

4. Fellows may purchase Gowns at Rs. 70 and Scarfs at Rs. 20 each, from the Stock in the Registrar's charge. An early application with prepayment should be made to the Registrar in the Town Hall.

5 Any Fellow who has already contributed to the Robe Fund for a Gown and Scarf, may purchase a Gown on payment of Rs. 55, and a Scarf on payment of Rs. 10; and if he has contributed only for a Scarf, he may purchase a Scarf for Rs. 10. And any Graduate who has already contributed to the Robe Fund may purchase a Gown on payment of Rs. 60.

6. By prepaying to the Robe Fund Rs. 25, a Fellow will be entitled to the use of a Gown and Scarf, or by prepaying to that fund Rs. 10, to the use of a Scarf, at all University Meetings at which such may be worn, up to the convocation of 1868 inclusive.

7. Graduates or Candidates for Degrees may purchase Gowns at Rs. 70 each, from the Stock in the Registrar's charge. An early application with prepayment should be made to the Registrar in the Town Hall.

8. A Graduate or Candidate for a Degree may have the use of a Gown for one occasion on payment of Rs. 10.

By order,
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D., University Registrar.

Bombay, 31st March 1866.

* Ex Gr. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

No. 1933 of 1865-66.

NOTICE TO VISITORS.—LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of attending the Convocation for Conferring Degrees in the Town Hall on FRIDAY the 6th April at 5 P. M., are requested to forward, as early as convenient, their *Cards with their addresses thereon*, under envelopes, addressed as follows:—

"Convocation.
Dr. Sinclair,
Town Hall."

The Cards will be afterwards sent.

By order,
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D., University Registrar.

Bombay, 31st March 1866.

No. 1934 of 1865-66.

CONVOCATION of the UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY for CONFERRING DEGREES.—FRIDAY, 6th April 1866.

1.—Candidates for Degrees and Graduates are required to be in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at Three o'clock precisely, to robe and have their places assigned them

2.—The Senate are requested to be in the Durbar Room by Four o'clock.

3.—Visitors should alight from their carriages either (1) at the large steps on the West side of the Town Hall, or (2) under the North porch of the Town Hall.

4.—Seats will be reserved for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying ladies, near the University Semi-circle, that is, at the South part of the Hall, fronting the Statue of Mountstuart Elphinstone.

5.—Other gentlemen will take their seats further from the University Semi-circle.

6.—Procession.—At Five o'clock, the South-East door of the Hall will open to admit the Procession, when all present will *arise and remain standing* till the Chancellor takes his seat.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

I.—FELLOWS,
In pairs,
Juniors First.

II.—EX-OFFICIO FELLOWS, JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT, AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
In pairs.
Educational Officers;
Members of the Legislative Council;
Judges of the High Court;
Bishops;
Members of Council;
Chief Justice.

III.—UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.
REGISTRAR.
BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.
SYNDICS.
In pairs,
Of Civil Engineering, Medicine,
Arts, and Law.
DEANS,
Of Civil Engineering, of Medicine,
Of Law, of Arts.
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
THE CHANCELLOR.

ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION.

The Procession, entering by the South-East door, will move along the East aisle to the North end, and then turning to the West, will proceed as far as the Central North door, when, turning south, and passing round the Statue of Lord Elphinstone, it will advance through the central path to the University Semi-circle; on reaching which the Fellows will separate and stand in two rows facing inwards, while the Chancellor will pass on between them to his seat, followed by the Officers of the University and the other Fellows in order of precedence, who as they reach the semi-circle will file off to their seats on the right and left of the Chancellor.

7.—Then will follow on behalf of each Candidate for a Degree—

The Supplication by the Dean of the Faculty in which he Graduates;

The passing of a Grace by the Senate for his Admission to the degree;

His Presentation by the Dean to the Chancellor; and His Admission to the Degree by the Chancellor.

After which the Registrar will make Declaration of the Degrees conferred.

8.—The Registrar will read a Report by the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University during the past year.

9.—The Chancellor will deliver an address.

10—The Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.

11.—Procession.—The assembly will arise and remain standing *in their places*, while the procession retraces the path by which it entered, and withdraws from the Hall through the South-East door.

By Order,
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL. D., University Registrar.

Bombay, 31st March 1866.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000 in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.

Paid up Capital £200,000.

Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.

Head Office, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other Periodical in the world. Its Contents embrace the best works of

SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart.	WATTS PHILLIPS,
J. F. SMITH,	JAMES GRANT, &c., &c.,
PIERCE EGAN,	MISS BRADDON,
PERCY B. ST. JOHN,	MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
HENRY J. BYRON,	MRS. GORDON SMYTHIES, &c., &c.

and many other Eminent Authors; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY HALSWELLE, PRIOR, &c., Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales, Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, Illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.

The LONDON JOURNAL stands unrivalled for the instructive, amusing, and moral excellence of its contents, the beauty of its illustrations, the clearness of its type, the superiority of its paper and for its cheapness.

Issued in Weekly Nos., 1*d.*; Monthly Parts, 6*d.*; Half-yearly Vols., 4*s.* 6*d.* Vols. I. to XLII., complete, are now issued.

The LONDON JOURNAL may be had of every respectable Bookseller in the Colonies, &c., or by ordering in any part of the world.

The LONDON JOURNAL is always in print.

The LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London.

NOTICES.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

24th February 1866.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S BAND will play in the Victoria Gardens every THURSDAY Evening until further notice.

Garden Rules.—No Carriages, or Horses, or Dogs are admitted into the Gardens, which are closed half an hour after sunset, or on Band nights half an hour after "God save the Queen" has been played. Carriages and Horses will be left opposite the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Annual Subscription to the Society, Rupees 30.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, Honorary Secretary.

Town Hall, 5th Dec. 1865.

N. B.—Seats are reserved especially for ladies on band nights.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જારજ ધી થરડ જુત આનડ વુલ ઇયપીનીગ અને વીવીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 20th August 1865, Interest will be charged at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, on all Calls on Shares of the above Company remaining unpaid on above date.

By order of the Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

20th January 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months .... 8 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 7 ditto.
„ 12 „ .... 7 ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon ....Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ....Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

BISHOPSDOWN HOTEL, Ootacamund, under European Management.—The above well known, commodious and delightfully situated House is admirably adapted for the accommodation of Families, being replete with every convenience, has extensive and well laid out grounds, and is most retired.

For Invalids and others visiting the Hills during the hot season, Bishopsdown will be found the most desirable Hotel residence in Ootacamund.

Terms may be had on application to the Proprietor.

Ootacamund, 1st March 1866.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—The attention of intending travellers is requested to a consignment of OVERLAND TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, SUIT CASES received into the Miscellaneous Department of ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY:—

OVERLAND TRUNKS, 2ft. 9in. with Trays ...Rs. 28
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, welted canvas with or without Divisions, 20, 22 and 24 inches. Rs. 18 to 25
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, best basil, 18, 22 and 24 inches... ... ...Rs. 18 to 25
BONNET BOXES brass-nailed, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30 inches ... ...Rs. 6 to 14
SUIT CASES, American cloth, 20 inches ...Rs. 9

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Mofussil Financial Association are required to pay forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their CLAIMS to the undersigned.

J L. BRODIE, }
G. R. WILSON, } Liquidators.
RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE MODY, }

Bombay, 4, Borah Bazaar Street, 27th March 1866.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a CALL of Rupees (100) One Hundred per Share on each Share is hereby made, and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Bombay, on or before the 20th April 1866, and in default of payment on that date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until further notice.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 27th March 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

SKITTLES, QUOITS AND DUMB BELLS, BAGATELLE BOARDS, with and without Stands, and with India Rubber Cushions and Pockets, on solid Mahogany stands of 8 and 10 feet.

German Billiards, folding and on stands.
Backgammon Boards of sizes.
Foot Balls of sizes.
Croquet Games for the Lawn.
Do. Parlour.
Gwalior Game.
Sets of Skittles complete.
Foils and Masks.
Solitaire Board and Balls.
German Tactics. „
Game of Troco or Lawn Billiards.
Armstrong Gun Game.
Volunteer Handicap Game.
Dumb Bells of various weights.
Quoits of Brass and polished Steel weighing from 4 to 7 lbs. each.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT, consisting of—

Billard Cloth, with Bed, Cushions, and Pockets complete.
Superior Cues with Ivory tips.
Pool Balls of sizes.
Pyramid Do.
Billiard Do.
Bagatelle Do.
Pool Marking Boards.
Roller Do.
Boxes for Pool Balls.
Pool Baskets.
Billiard Rules in frames.
Pool Do.
Pyramid Do.
Pool Receivers.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Table complete, 5 feet in length.

TO CRICKETERS—

Presentation Bats.
Best Spring and plain Cane-handle Bats.
Do. polished and plain Malacca Cane-handle Bats.
Improved Dove-tail handle Bats.
Best Match Bats.
Spliced-handle Bats, &c.
Brass-mounted Stumps.
Plain do.
Cricket Balls, by Duke and Dark.
And Best Racket Bats and Presses.
Lillywhite's Guide and Scoring Books.

TO SMOKERS.—Choice Manilla Cheroots and Cigars, Nos. 1 and 2.

Pondicherry and Trichinopoly Cheroots.
Genuine Will's Bristol Birds-eye in Tins and Packets.
Do. do. Returns, do. do.
Do. do. Shag and Latakia do. do.
Cavendish Tobacco, cut.
Cavendish Tobacco, cake.
Taddy's Returns and Smoking Mixture.
Smoking Materials, in great variety.
Plain and Fancy Meerschaum Pipes, Bowls and Cheroot-holders, by Inderwick, Cheroot Cases, Tobacco Cutters, Plugs, Cigaret Moulds and Papers, Alma Light, Cherrywood Pipe Stems, Briar Woodpipes, and Cheroot-holders, Cartridge Smoking Paper for Meerschaum Pipes.
Fresh additions and novelties by each Mail.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, 24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

WANTED.

REQUIRED, two first class CLERK OF WORKS, either European or Native, to superintend Works in Bombay and Poona. Early application to

E. S. GISBORNE,
Elphinstone Road, Parell.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a FORWARDING CLERK for No. 18 Contract G. I. P. R. at Sholapore. Salary Rs. 80 to 100, according to gratifications.

Also, a STORES CLERK. Salary Rs. 40 to 50. Application to be made by letter only to Messrs. ADAMSON and CLOWSER, Sholapore.

GENTLEMEN requiring comfortable BOARD and LODGING can obtain the same by applying to "ALPHA," care of Messrs. ROGERS, COHEN & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay. References given and required. Terms will be found moderate.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—WANTED, a CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Salary Rs. 80. Apply personally to

B. C. BAILEY,
Superintendent Telegraphs, Bombay Division.

Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

16th February 1866.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

		Rs.		
Certificates as to soundness or otherwise		5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle ...		2	8	0
Ditto Ordinary	ditto	2	0	0
Removing Shoes		1	8	0
Preventing Cutting		2	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. Twelve colours. Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for Tinting Photographs and for Illuminating. May be had of all Chemists throughout the World.

Wholesale Depot:—19a, Coleman Street, London.

⁂ Liberal Discount to Dealers.

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS.—The following subjects remain available and are perfect specimens of the beautiful art of Chromolithography:—

Name of Picture.	Name of Author after.	Size.	Price.
			Rs.
Water Gate on the Rhine ...	S. Prout	22 by 18	7
Bridge at Prague ...	Ditto ...	18 by 23	7
Unquhart Castle (Loch Ness) ...	T. M. Richardson...	18 by 23	10
Taormine, Sicily ...	Ditto ...	21 by 23	22
Loch Lawe ...	Ditto ...	23 by 18	10
Loch Lomond ...	Ditto ...	23 by 18	10
Loch Katrine ...	Ditto ...	23 by 18	10
Dunderawe Castle ...	Ditto ...	23 by 18	10
Mont Blanc ...	Ditto ...	27 by 39	30
View in South Wales ...	T. H. Rowbotham.	21 by 29	10
Alessio Coast of Genoa.	Ditto ...	21 by 29	10
Lake of Brienz ...	Ditto ...	21 by 23	22
Langdale Pikes ...	Ditto ...	26 by 16	10
In the Gadmanthal, Tyrol ...	Ditto ...	23 by 18	7
Hiedleberg ...	Ditto ...	18 by 23	20
Lago Maggiore, overlooking the city of Pallanga ...	Ditto ...	19 by 24	20
Autumn on the Downs.	T. Sidney Cooper...	21 by 29	20
Army, Chelsea Pensioners ... Navy, Greenwich Pensioners...	Ditto ...	29 by 21 29 by 21	18
Monte Rosa ...	G. E. Herring ...	18 by 25	8
A Choice Dessert ...	W. Hunt ...	21 by 29	12
Morning Flowers ...	C. Lang ...	18 by 25	10
Lancaster Sands ...	David Cox...	21 by 29	12
The Fisherman's Daughter Baiting the Hook.	G. Henzell ...	26 by 38	32
Sunset on the Danube...	H. Bright ...	21 by 29	12
Autumn Fruits...	G. Baxter ...	29 by 21	18
Dead Beat ... Drawing Cover ... Gone Away ... Full Cry...	W. J. Shayer ...	20 by 27 the set.	40
The Parting Look ...	E. H. Corbould ...	32 by 25	16
A Winter's Morning ...	Stademan ...	26 by 39	16
Chimsee, Bavaria ...	Horegochy...	26 by 39	20
Meirinzen, Switzerland.	Ditto ...	26 by 39	20
Milking Time ...	Ditto ...	26 by 34	16
Returning from Market.	Sir A. W. Callcott..	26 by 39	30
Autumn on the Downs...	Sidney Cooper. ...	20 by 28	209

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

AMUSEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, 6th APRIL, 1866.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE CELEBRATED
ELECTRO-BIOLOGIST
PROFESSOR BUSHELL,
in his
GRAND SCIENTIFIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr. McCOLLUM has the honour to announce that he has secured the services of PROFESSOR BUSHELL, whose extraordinary Performances in Calcutta and Madras have recently created enthusiastic excitement, who will appear as above.

The Evening's Amusement will commence with the Bombardment of an Imaginary Fleet surrounding a small Fort mounting a number of Guns, suspended from the centre of the Hall, showing the adaptability of

VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY,

For Military purposes, blasting of Rocks, &c. The Guns will be under the immediate management of an IMPROMPTU SPRIGHTLY, at whose command a brisk firing will be kept up. To be followed by a

NOVEL & BRILLIANT SURPRISE.

A handsome
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC ENGINE
will be introduced, showing the probability of its superseding steam power.
Also a beautiful
FRICTIONAL ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT,

Mounting eighteen square feet of Glass—when PROFESSOR BUSHELL will introduce a variety of Experiments, and will perform the astonishing Feat of

LIGHTING GAS WITH HIS FINGER.

BRILLIANT CHEMICAL EFFECTS.

IMITATION FIERY RAIN.
BURNING OF MAGNESIUM WIRE.

Its dazzling brilliancy equals the rays of the Sun, and is admitted to be the greatest artificial light man has yet produced.

After which a grand exposé of
SPIRIT-RAPPING

Will be introduced, when audible sounds and intelligent answers will be elicited from a small Table and various parts of the Stage illustrative of the fallacy of consulting old Tables and other inanimate substances PROFESSOR BUSHELL will give an account of his experience in America, where Spiritualism rages to an appalling extent.

A HANDSOME GLASS BELL,
and the
MYSTERIOUS TIME-PIECE
Will accompany the "Spiritual Manifestations."

INTERMISSION OF FIFTEEN MINUTES DURING THE REMOVAL OF THE ELECTRIC APPARATUS.

To conclude with Marvellous and Laughable Experiments in
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

The singular characteristic features of this Extraordinary Science will be demonstrated upon Volunteers from the Audience, when PROFESSOR BUSHELL will be prepared to experiment upon any Gentleman who may be disposed to submit to his mysterious influence. The great practical experience he has had during his tour through England, Ireland, Scotland, America, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, New Zealand, Australia, the Sandwich Islands, Ceylon, and recently in the Calcutta and Madras Presidencies, enables him to practise with amazing power and certainty, giving him a great advantage over his predecessors, leaving no doubt in the mind of the spectator of the genuineness of the apparently supernatural phenomena. His Experiments, which comprise all the improvements in this astounding Science, invariably create the warmest excitement, and elicit the loudest applause, for the entertainment not only puzzles and bewilders ordinary audiences, but strikes philosophers with admiration and astonishment.

Prices of Admission.

Dress Circle.........	Rs. 6	Upper Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls ...	„ 4	Pit ...	„ 1

Tickets may be had of Mr. A. F. SOUNDY, (where Plan of Theatre may be seen and Seats secured), and at the Door on the evening of the entertainment.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, to commence at 9.

☞ Carriages may be ordered at 11 P. M.

T. McCOLLUM, Manager.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Wednesday Afternoon.

Nothing doing. Market extremely depressed.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s 1¾d. to 2s. 2d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	101
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	99¼
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	98¼
Madras ...	30 Do. do.	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ...	212

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans ..	..Rs. 90
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33 ..	.. " 93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36 ..	.. " 87¼
" " " " " 1842-43 ..	
" " " " " 1854-55 ..	
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 ..	.. " 102¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ..	.. " 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent. ..	.. " 108

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	...Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	... " 10
Spanish Dollars	... " 225
Carolus	... " 296
Mexican Dollars	... " 220
German Crowns	... " 210
Five-Franc Pieces	... " 223
Bar Silver	... " 106¼
Gold Leaf	... " 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 26th March 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (April and May)..	.. " 460 to 465
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)..	.. " 460 to 465
Surat and Broach (New)..	.. " 460 to 462
Porebunder (New)..	.. " 430 to 435
Veeraval (New) ..	.. " 430 to 435
Khandeish (New) ..	.. " 435 to 440
Dharwar (now ready) ..	.. " 490 to 495
Ringlunghaut (New) ..	.. " 465 to 470
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New) ..	.. " 450 to 455

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—April 4.

Swanson, Captain F., Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

Murray, Lieutenant Colonel A. M., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Matheran.

Burnes, Lieutenant S. H., 26th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Tanna.

Elphinstone, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Malligaum.

Ouchterlony, Lieutenant, Artillery, on leave, from Malligaum.

DEPARTURES.—April 4.

Ouchterlony, Lieutenant, Artillery, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 3rd April.

The following appointments in the Scinde Horse are made:—

1st Regiment Scinde Horse.—Lieutenant E. S. Reynold, 3rd Squadron Officer, 3rd Regiment, to be 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Forbes.

2nd Regiment Scinde Horse.—Captain J. F. Forbes, 2nd Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, to be 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Harrison.

Staff Veterinary Surgeon A. J. Poett, is placed in Veterinary charge of the details at Kirkee.

SHIPPING.

April. ARRIVALS.

4 Baroda (s) ....Haselwood ....Hongkong, March 15.
Kaikhusroo ....Nacoda ......Colombo, March 16.
John Bright (s) ....Betham ......Hongkong, March 14.

April. DEPARTURES.

4 Gunga (s) ....Hanscom ......Aden and Suez.
Karanjah (s) ....Crocker ......Goa, &c.
Sir J. R. Carnac (s) ....Lovett ......Gulf of Cutch.
Phlox (s) ....Nacoda ......Cutch.
Martaban (s) ....Tickell ......Persian Gulf & Kurrachee
Sir Hugh Rose ....Spurden ......Andaman Island.

The ship *East*, J. Callander, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The S. S. *Margaret Crawford*, for Porebunder, began to load yesterday.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

For London.

639 Hollinside, Bains—The Captain. (c. l. Feb. 22)
890 Lepanto, Walker—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)

For Liverpool.

312 Alfred, Norris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Feb. 10)
1209 Alsager, Peterson—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Feb. 20)
347 Amazon, Dannberg. (c. l. March 19)
2154 Bates Family, Hogg,—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Mar. 9)
624 Beatrice, Thomas—Nanabhoy Dubash. (c. l. March 2)
1376 Becherdass Ambaidass, Mossop—Roper Price & Co.
936 Bella Maria, Irvine—Peel Cassels & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
704 Bird of Paradise, McCollum—Framjee Sands & Co. (c. l. Mar. 26)
1532 Bulwark, Kelly—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 10)
1361 Castlemaine, McGill—Finlay Scott & Co. (c. l. Mar. 24)
1598 Clasmerdon, Gibson—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Feb 17)
1848 Dalkeith, Joste—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Feb. 10)
1113 Eastern Belle, Hutchinson—Framjee Sands & Co. (c. l. Feb. 20)
1015 Ellen Bates, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 30)
1643 Ellen Steuart, Lyons—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb 14)
1327 Flying Foam, Mesnard—John Clover & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 6)
1492 Glenlyon, Fry—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 17)
4159 Haddington, Browne—P. & O. Co. (c. l. Mar. 9)
1339 Hyderabad, Harley—Iron Ship Co. (c. l. Feb. 12)
1094 Indomitable, Carrew—B. H. Cama. (c. l. March 26)
1650 John Steuart, Laing—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb 3)
1047 Mahableshwar, Honeyman—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 5)
243 Mary Stenhouse, Woodmass—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. Feb. 28)
1045 May Queen, Pennie—Merwanjee Nesserwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 16)
1372 Mirela, White—John Clover & Co. (c. l. Feb. 15)
798 Mogul, Hinson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. (c. l. Feb. 19)
1194 Monica, Hunter—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 23)
1311 Monmouthshire, Irvine—Roper, Price & Co. (c. l. Mar. 7)
1099 Oriental, Sanderson—[illegible] Clover & Co. (c. l. March 21)
1061 Otago, Masterton—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. March 22)
1195 Proteus, Murphy—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Jan. 31)
1257 Queen of the Deep, F de la Parrelle—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
1337 Queen of the Seas, Peters—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
1125 Robert Seddon, Pennington—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. Jan. 15)
1151 Romania, Cruickshank—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
1185 Sam Mendell, Murdock—Coupland & Co. (c. l. March 16)
1159 Sarah Sands, White—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. March 24)
1254 Stalwart, Wilson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. March 25)
884 Star of the North, Wyatt. (c. l. March 23)
1762 Thalatta, Gardiner—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 23)
1430 Wallasea, Carry—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. Mar. 7)
1225 Western Belle, Valentine—Killick Nixon & Co. (c. l. March 20)
680 William Ritson, Brough—John Tanner & Co. (c. l. Mar. 6)
848 William Wilson, Welburn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Mar. 8)

For Havre.

779 City of Tanjore, Miller—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)
695 Matilda Atheling, Power—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. Mar. 5)
678 Norval, Taylor—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Feb. 21)

For Boston.

657 Elinore, Bowden—The Captain. (c. l. Feb. 12)

For Persian Gulf.

1434 Baronet's Family, Richmond—Pestonjee Jehangeer (c. l. Mar. 29)
478 Hyderabad, Nacoda—Merza Mohmed Sallay. (c. l. Mar. 10)
Maria Grey.

For Kurrachee.

987 Edward P. Bouverie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.

For Akyab.

987 Jane Jack Mitchell, Barclay—W. Nicol & Co.

For Zanzibar.

Vickery, Nacoda. (c. l. March 14)

For Aden and Suez.

706 Koina (s), Boldwin—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. March 28)

For Bordeaux.

566 Cannanore, Gachet. (c. l March 26)
345 Marie et Louise, London. (c. l. March 5)

For Hongkong.

1490 Tynemouth (s), Forster—D. Sasson & Co. (c. l. Mar. 15)
600 United Service (s), Brown—B. F. Cama. (c. l. Mar. 27)

For Cochin.

397 Esperance, Nicolas—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.

For Clyde.

533 Ambleside, Bowie—Lyon Brothers. (c. l. Mar. 15)

For Calcutta.

605 Pearl, Browne. (c. l. Mar. 14)

For Mangalore.

680 Nusser Musjeed, Nacoda.

Not Fixed.

1046 Americana, Potts—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
498 Anais Emma, Gigneaux.
504 Atiet Rahamon, Nacoda.
1232 Baroda (s), Haselwood.
559 Bombay Castle (s)—B. F. Cama.
1304 Bombay, Miller—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
347 Bonne Marie, Graveran.
790 Borodino, Gilkey
640 California, Dellyn
1202 Cama Family, Miller—B. H. Cama.
816 Catherine Apcar (s), Swanson—David Sasson & Co.
1330 Celestial Empire, Purden—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
477 Chrysis, Hadley.
1241 Cimber, Bruhn,—The Captain—(coal hulk).
2084 City of Dunedin, Phillips
858 Devonshire, Hoggan—W. Nicol & Co.
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Bentley.
632 Faize Allum, Stafford—Candass Marondass.
967 Falkland, Pender.
846 Fanny, Jenkins.
75 February, Funberg.
411 Futtay Currim, Nacoda.
615 Futtay Salam, Williams.
1070 Garnett, Tay—Tudor & Co.
450 Glaneur, Lannegroges.
930 Governor Higginson (s), Saunders—W. Nicol & Co.
H. C. Kidston—coal hulk).
1197 Hannibal, Hill.
Herefordshire, Walker—(coal hulk).
641 Highland Mary, Perry—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1065 Himalaya, Howes.
1328 Haneman, Roper.
928 Houghton, Buckminster—Stearns Hobart & Co.
1403 Humber, Mitchell.
856 Impulse, Doughty.
791 India (s), Ballantine—W. Nicol & Co.
716 Island Light, McFee.
95 January, Nacoda.
655 John Scott, Brafold—Byramjee Pestonjee.
605 Leonide, Martin.
193 Louisa, Nacoda.
881 Lucy and Harriet, Uhrbreck.
1140 Maha Lukshami, Corney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
411 Mahmoda, Nacoda.
70 May, Swan.
845 Merchantman, Maurilyan—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1009 Mofussilite, Murray—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
648 Mozaffer, Levenzen.
548 Mula (s)—Stearns Hobart & Co.
1049 Nagasaki, Miller—B. H. Cama.
224 Nile, Bristow.
391 Nurbuddo, Nacoda.
581 Penang (s), McCollum—W. Nicol & Co.
891 Planet, Nattras—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (going into Dock.)
899 Prince of Wales, Winckler—Pursotum Heerachund.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
1043 Queen of India, Grainger.
1097 Regina, Brady—Ruttonjee Edulice.
1334 Retriever, Beatson—W. Nicol & Co.
1185 Sam Allum, Clark—Fazel Mahomed Essa & Co.
1163 Sandrigham, Muir.
850 Sarah, Minto—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
226 Soobla Salam, Nacoda.
1148 The Craigs, Fleming—W. & A. Graham.
1300 Ticonderoga, Rice—B. F. Cama.
595 Tomogonops, Morris.
1152 Tythonus, Alley—Rennie Scovell & Co.
830 Victoria Bridge, Lawry.
1250 Wilfred, Salt.
783 William Stevenson, Rodeon—The Owner.

P. and O. Co.'s Steamers.

Benares (s), White.
Emeu (s), Methven.
1716 Nubia (s), Miners.
Orissa (s), Curling.

Floating Batteries.

Auckland .. .. ..Has steam power.
Clive .. .. ..Has no steam power.
Falkland .. .. ..Do. do. do.

H. M.'s Men of War.

Highflyer (s), Pasley.
Octavia (s), Hayllyer.
Pantaloon (s), Purvis.

Bombay Marine.
Steamers.

Amberwitch ... ...Bombay Harbour.
Berenice ... ...Do. Do.
Comet ... ...
Coromandel ... ...Do.
Clyde ... ...
Goolanar ... ...Bombay Harbour.
Hugh Rose ... ...
Satellite
Semiramis ... ...Do. Do.
Snake ... ...Do. Do.
Victoria
Dalhousie ... ...Madras.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "BARODA," (1,873 Tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain Haselwood, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 14th April, at 8-30 A.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 11th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 4th April 1866.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on the 11th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Friday the 13th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Saturday morning.

STEAM TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "ORISSA," 1,646 tons, and 300 H. P., Captain Curling, will be despatched for above Ports on SUNDAY, the 15th April, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 12th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by 11 A. M. on the 13th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 4th April 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Iron Ship "CALIFORNIA," Captain de Wyn, will proceed to the above Port, on SATURDAY next, the 7th instant. For particulars of Freight, &c. apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill TO BE LET, furnished, for a short term. Address "O.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET (with immediate possession), a large, airy BUNGALOW, lately painted, papered, and matted, situate at Upper Colaba, Beach Road, facing the Sea. Compound with Garden. Water laid on. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY the 4th June next, at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., 12, Rampart Row, for the purpose of considering the final accounts of the Company.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.—NOTICE.—Subscribers to the Victoria and Albert Museum, who have not yet paid their SUBSCRIPTIONS, are requested to pay the same into the Oriental Bank Corporation at their earliest convenience.

A. H. LOUIS,
Honorary Joint Secretary.

Town Hall, 4th April 1866.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, which was to have been held on FRIDAY the 6th instant, has been unavoidably POSTPONED to FRIDAY the 13th idem, at 4 P. M.

T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.,
Officiating Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, 4th April 1866.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).—FIRST CALL, FOURTH ISSUE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. (10) TEN per Share is THIS DAY made on the above Issue of Shares, payable on or before the 5th of May next, at the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, Bombay.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS PROUD,
Resident Engineer and Manager.

1, Church Lane, 5th April 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited) will be held at the Company's premises, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the following purposes:—

1. To appoint Liquidators in the room of Dr. J. W. REYNALDS and Mr E. FREEBORN, resigned, and to fix the amount of their remuneration.

2. To authorize the Directors or Liquidators to return the 2nd Call to such Shareholders as have paid the same.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN REYNALDS, Chairman.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

AMATEUR CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th March 1866. By particular desire, the Bombay Cathedral Choir, assisted by other Amateurs, will give a SECOND CONCERT (in aid of the Organ Fund) on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th March, in the Town Hall.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., or the Members of the Cathedral Choir.

Reserved Seats, ...Rs. 5 each.
Unreserved... ... ... " 3 "

Doors open at 8-15 P. M., Concert to commence at 8-45

AT a SPECIAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company (Limited), held at the Company's Office, Wardley House, Hongkong, on the 3rd day of March, the following Resolution was passed:—

"That the existing 20,000 Shares, of Dlrs. 250 each, which constituted the Capital of the Bank, shall be divided into 40,000 Shares of Dlrs. 125 each. That of the latter 20,000 Shares fully paid up shall be exchanged for the SCRIP held by the present Shareholders; and that the remaining 20,000 Shares, on which a Call of Dlrs. 25 per Share shall be made on the 1st of July next, be offered at par to the present Shareholders rateably according to the number of Shares held by each person."

In accordance with the terms of the foregoing Resolution, it is hereby intimated that the new SCRIP CERTIFICATES will be ready for delivery TO PROPRIETORS REGISTERED AT THIS AGENCY on and after the 15th May, and that all applications for Allotment of the new Shares must be made on or before the 1st of July next. Any Shares unapplied for on that day shall be considered as forfeited, and the disposal of them shall thereafter be vested in the Court of Directors at Hongkong.

In the case of Shares of original allotment it will be necessary for the Proprietors to apply for the exchange of Scrip and Allotment of new Shares to the Head Office of the Company at Hongkong, unless they have previously applied for the transfer of the Registration of their Shares to this Agency.

p. pro. B. & A. HORMARJEE,
N. A. HORMARJEE,
Agents Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Company
Elphinstone Circle, 4th April 1866. (Limited).

CALENDAR——April 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Sunday	...8th	1h. 33m. P.M.
New Moon, Sunday	...15th	11h. 54m. A.M.
First Quarter, Sunday	...22nd	3h. 22m. A.M.
Full Moon, Monday	...30th	2h. 14m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thurs.	5	Mercury sets at 7-49 P.M.	5 52	6 13	1 37	1 56	3rd April 1866. Time 9h. 0m. 37s. 0.
Fri.	6	Venus passes 4° 17' S of Mercury at 11-56 P.M.	5 51	6 14	2 17	2 38	
Sat.	7	Venus sets at 6-56 P.M.	5 51	6 14	3 0	3 25	
Sun.	8	Low Sunday.	5 50	6 14	3 51	4 23	
Mon.	9	Moon passes 5° 21' N. of Jupiter at 1-7 P.M.	5 49	6 14	4 53	5 34	
Tues.	10	Twilight ends at 6-53 P.M.	5 48	6 15	6 12	6 52	
Wed.	11	Length of day 12-28.	5 47	6 15	7 28	8 5	

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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Mar. 20	Kurrachee	Mar. 31
Agra	Mar. 29	Lahore	Mar. 28
Allahabad	Mar. 30	London	Mar. 3
Australia	Feb. 24	Mauritius	Mar. 7
Alexandria	Mar. 13	Madras	Mar. 30
Bangalore	Mar. 31	Malta	Mar. 8
Calcutta	Mar. 30	Meerut	Mar. 30
Cape	Feb. 13	Ootacamund	Mar. 29
Ceylon	Mar. 29	Oudh	Mar. 28
Cochin	Mar 18	Penang	Mar. 22
Delhi	Mar. 29	Punjaub	Mar. 28
France	Mar. 4	Suez	Mar. 14
Hongkong	Mar. 15	Singapore	Mar. 24

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1866.

Mr. Premchund Roychund's declinature to say whether the shares sold to the Bank of Guzerat for cash, and resold by the Bank to Mr. B. H. Cama for credit, were or were not his, can only have one interpretation, and that is, that the shares thus sold were actually his own. We have given him an opportunity of denying his connection with the transaction, or making an explanation regarding his own part in it. For the first time in his life, perhaps, he descends into print, making an "explanation" to the shareholders which merely repeats, but inaccurately repeats, the information we ourselves had previously laid before them. We had told them that two-thirds of their capital had been paid away for Port Canning shares, and Mr. Premchund Roychund admits it. We had told them that the shares had been sold to Mr. B. H. Cama, who had not yet paid for them, and Mr. Premchund Roychund admits it. We had told them that the two-thirds of their capital had mysteriously disappeared, and Mr. Premchund Roychund does not deny it. We had asked whom the money was paid to, and Mr. Premchund Roychund answereth not a word! We had asked if the money had passed into his own pocket, and Mr. Premchund Roychund is silent! Ominous silence! We had asked if the shares were his, and Mr. Premchund Roychund is silent again! Silence is golden! But he says that he became security for Mr. Cama, without explaining why; he says that the capital of the Bank is intact, without explaining how, and that he had deposited ample securities to cover any possible deficiency in the paid-up capital of the Bank—although he does not explain why this was necessary, if the capital is, as he says, perfectly intact. The common logic of the world will only interpret his inscrutable silence on the questions he should have been most anxious to "explain," by inferring that two-thirds of the capital are, at this moment, to all intents and purposes, in Mr. Premchund Roychund's pocket!

Upon this hypothesis and under the light which it throws upon the mystery of the Bank of Guzerat, let us examine the new position in which the interests of the shareholders stand. Mr. Premchund affects to be very disinterested in guaranteeing the shareholders against loss from the Cama transaction, and in volunteering to take back all the shares at par that may be offered to him. This is a very handsome offer, and the shareholders may clap their hands with joy and shout in the language that Mark Antony applied to Brutus, that Mr. Premchund is an honourable man. Has he not founded a bank and made a call upon the shareholders, and have not the shareholders cheerfully responded to it, knowing that Mr. Premchund was an honourable man! True; and £130,000 of the call so paid have been transferred into the private coffers of this same honourable man, the very man who founded the Bank, who never brought it out, and who was at the same time supreme controller of its funds and affairs! Let the shareholders look at the transaction in all its nakedness. Mr. Premchund Roychund, the Alpha and Omega in the management of the Bank, and for anything we know the one solitary promoter, makes a sale of his own shares to the Bank in which he is the one presiding spirit, makes a sale of his shares as an individual to himself as chief promoter, passes a cheque upon the funds, and pockets by the transaction £130,000; then orders the Bank to sell these very shares to Mr. B. H. Cama for credit merely. He makes sure that he himself gets the money, and the Bank gets the credit. Now, let the shareholders dispassionately look at the result of this extraordinary transaction, unparalleled, perhaps, by any of the strange revelations which were made in connection with Financial Associations during 1865. It must strike the most obtuse shareholder as very suggestive, that Mr. Premchund Roychund did not sell his shares direct to Mr. Cama. The one transaction would have been as easy as the other, but not so profitable, nor so handsomely convenient to Mr. Premchund. The sale was made exactly a year ago, a fortnight more in fact; and at the same time the £130,000 passed into the hands of Mr. Premchund, who has thus been trading with a splendid capital for which, unless the shareholders compel him, he will not have to pay one pie of interest, for the whole period of twelve months he has had it in his possession. Stating the interest at the moderate rate of ten per cent., Mr. Premchund Roychund is thus a profiter, by interest alone, to the extent of £13,000, while the simple shareholders, all the time, have been under the belief that their money was deposited in some safe bank, and drawing interest on their account. Mr. Premchund Roychund may, indeed, magnanimously offer to purchase the shares of dissatisfied shareholders at par, when he trades with two-thirds of their capital for twelve months, and profits by mere interest alone, to the tune of nearly a lac and a half of rupees! He knows that the Cama transaction is not only totally illegal, but would expose him to the severest censure of the law courts, and it becomes an eminently safe and politic measure therefore, to quiet the shareholders by guaranteeing the Company against all possible loss from the sale. The offer to purchase at par is nothing but a little financial dust thrown in the eyes of the shareholders. It just comes in plain English to this, that Mr. Premchund Roychund has advanced most of the shareholders' capital to himself, under cover of an illegal transaction, for a whole year and more without interest. Verily, Mr. Premchund is an able financier and an honorable man!

There are several inconsistencies in Mr. Premchund Roychund's letter, which it is unnecessary, at present, to dwell upon. In one place he speaks of an "advance to Mr. Cama," and in another, states distinctly that no advance was ever made to that gentleman. Again, as a correspondent has already pointed out, the dates are egregiously at fault. But leaving these incongruities aside, the shareholders have two questions to consider: 1st, Whether they will submit to Mr. Premchund Roychund's trading with their capital, under the cover of an illegal sale, if not of a transaction amenable even to the criminal courts, without payment of a fraction of the £13,000 of interest, which should have accrued upon it since he obtained it? 2nd, Whether they should not at once take measures to have their capital repaid, and put in a place of safety? While it remains in Mr. Premchund Roychund's hands, it is exposed to all the fluctuations and risks of his immense cotton speculations. Let them consider what the value of their security might be if a sudden fall in the price of cotton were to occur. They cannot foresee what may be the results of the threatened troubles on the continent of Europe; but one consequence is certain, that the continental demand for raw cotton and piecegoods will be suspended, the English markets will be more abundantly supplied, and the price of the staple must inevitably fall. Will the shareholders, under these circumstances, allow him to retain to himself a lac and a half of interest that should be theirs; will they allow him to continue to risk 13 lacs of their capital in his trade in cotton?

The reclamation companies that were to give us cheap houses, have, instead, made dear houses dearer. They have increased the demand for houses, and the demand for building materials, but in neither case has this new demand, in any degree worth mentioning, increased the supply. Meanwhile, our landlords are making up for gambling losses by rackrenting, and there is nothing to call on them to stop. Let people at home imagine Liverpool to be the Metropolis and the Portsmouth of England, and its only sea port to be hindered from expansion, by being placed at the extremity of a narrow island, and to have inhabitants devoid of the energy to make relief in the shape of a Birkenhead. Then they may form some idea of the straits to which we in Bombay are driven. But even then, they will be unable to imagine our helpless hopelessness of a remedy.

Government, the first and only resource here in matters of difficulty, the thousand and first resource in England, has hitherto failed us, and for very intelligible reasons. We have, in fact, only half a Government in Bombay to speak to. The rest of it is, partly, a thousand miles off at Calcutta, partly, six thousand miles off, in the other direction, at London. And Calcutta and London only agree in one thing, to snub Bombay. One half of the Government, therefore, has very limited powers. What it can do, it has done; that is to say, it has taken itself off as much as possible. More literally, it is removing from Bombay all establishments which, without leave for new expenditure asked from Calcutta, can be transferred to Poona, and other less crowded localities.

Strangers will look at the map of Bombay and ask, why we do not have our Birkenhead, or half a dozen Brokenheads, along the shores of the harbour; why we don't develope our natural resources? Strangers don't know us. The only resources *we* care to exploit are—one another's pockets. This only source is now dried up. "Beggar my neighbour" has been carried on with such unexampled enthusiasm and success, that every one's neighbour is beggared. A general buttoning up of pockets has ensued; Virtuous Suspicion has succeeded in the general mind to the trustful Honour which is said to be of price to thieves; and not one thing is there, however useful or remunerative, or morally obligatory, which, any one will dream of taking up, so long as it demands common honesty from his associates, his agents, or himself. It is thus perfect folly to dream of cheap houses from joint stock companies. As for municipal action, we all know that Mr. Crawford has quite enough on his hands in old Bombay.

Irresistible Necessity, therefore, drives us back on Government. Unless that familiar *Deus ex Machinâ* can be prevailed upon to make another descent in our favour, the commerce of Western India will fare like those noble rivers in Africa and Australia, which roll with majestic volume through kingdoms and provinces, only to be dammed up at the mouth by a paltry and miasmatic belt of mud and mangrove. Such hindering mud flat is Bombay like to become, if Government do not take again to "dredging."

Does any valid objection lie against the removal to Poona of the law courts? The only interest of any description that could possibly be affected for the worse by the change is, that of the attorneys' clerks. The barristers and solicitors would find their work at Poona just the same, their expenditure considerably less. But to many of the jackalls that attend on these lions, emigration would be comparative ruin. The raw material of attorneys' clerks exists at Poona in great abundance and in good quality in their own jungle, Poona rogues would hold their own against any competitor. The Bombay tribe thus, would probably be reduced to stay and earn their bread by the same poor shifts that the fools called honest men have recourse to. Though this is hard lines to them, it will be gain to the community, which indeed is, at present, somewhat incommoded by their purveyancing. We should of course all regret the absence of their masters. Just now, however, the emigration of this large portion of the native and European upper class would leave many houses vacant; and their own rents will excuse us to the superior members of the legal fraternity for saying, that we prefer their room to their company. In fact, the removal of the courts to Poona is almost the greatest benefit, and the benefit which is, perhaps, the easiest to confer, of any in the power of the Government.

In the certain absence of unassisted private enterprise, and in view of the unsatisfactory results of the guarantee system, it is useless to hope for a railway and docks over at Hog Island. But we think that Government might easily form a fashionable suburb over at the other shore of the harbour entrance, by simply putting Government House and "Bombay Castle" there. The expenses of new building would be more than defrayed by the sale of the Secretariate and of one or both the gubernatorial residencies in this island. The new site near Mandavie could easily be made accessible by means of an American steam ferry,—we mean by the running of a steam boat built on the American plan; not of course by the running of a little thing like a Thames penny boat. Mandavie and the neighbourhood would afford the coolest, healthiest, and prettiest sites for buildings possible. Fine sands line the shore for miles. At about two miles from the beach rise some mountains, a thousand feet high, and with room for bungalows which would be as cool as those at Matheran, and far more pleasant. Every part of the plain is as open to the sea breeze, as the best parts of Bombay, and is far better sheltered from the land winds. The only thing really wanted to open up this place is a good steam ferry; but the transference of Government offices, and the erection of official residences, will make the relief immediate and complete, which otherwise will be slow and imperfect.

LATEST NEWS.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 4th April.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half, 8 premium. Fives 2½ premium. Fours 13 discount.

Document Bills, 2s. 2d.
Dead weight £1.
Light Freight £2 10s. to £2 17s.
Cotton £2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d.
Interest on Loans 10 per cent. Money Market as before..
40 inch Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 8-6 to Rs. 8-8.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-7.

GALLE, 4th April.

Mail Steamer *Simla* from Suez anchored,

MANGALORE, 4th April.

Steamer *Asia* sailed for Cannanore.

MASULIPATAM, 4th April.

Steamer *Madras* anchored.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

Bombay University.—A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, to-day, at 4 P. M.

Mr. Chatfield assumed charge of his appointment as Principal of the Elphinstone College on Saturday last.

The gentlemen of the special jury are required to be in attendance in the High Court this (Thursday) morning at a quarter to ten o'clock.

The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending 31st March last was 50 feet, and on the corresponding week during the last year it was 47 feet and three-tenths.

Captain A. Utterson, 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, from the date of departure from Aden, on private affairs, and under the new furlough rules.

The following candidates have passed the B. A. examination in the Bombay University:—Messrs. Dhondoo Shamrao, Balajee Vishnoo, Eswuntrao Anundrao, Jamsetjee Nowrojee Oonwalla, Gunpatrao Umrutrao, Bulwunt Sittaram, and Sewram Bapoojee.

We understand that on the representation of the Executive Engineer, Poona Division, to the local Government, the Military Finance Offices will not be removed to that station in June next as previously arranged, owing to incomplete office arrangements.

An educated Parsee has, we hear, written the memoirs of the late Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, in English. The work is already in the hands of the publishers, and will be available in the course of a few days.

Ameerchund Tarrachund was yesterday committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for the theft of jewellery and other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 172, the property of a Marwarry named Vella Donga.

Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a peon in the employ of Messrs. Gaddum and Company was sentenced to a month's imprisonment by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for stealing a quantity of piecegoods and three bags, the property of his employers.

Mr. Vinchoorkur, late a member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, who a short time ago, issued a circular to all the Chiefs of the Deccan inviting them to subscribe for a testimonial to Sir Bartle Frere, has already collected the sum of Rs. 20,000 towards that purpose.

The following officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate: Captain W. Hicks, Bombay Staff Corps, wing officer, Her Majesty's 27th Regiment N. I., and Captain P. C. Rynd, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in command 3rd Regiment Punjab Infantry, for twenty months each, and Sub-Conductor W. H. Vian, Commissariat Department, for twelve months.

Time intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 3rd, and 6 P. M. of the 4th April: max. 14 hours 5 minutes; min. 5 hours 55 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe 2nd April.

The Minstrels give their first performance at the Grant Road Theatre this evening. That intelligent youth, Mr. Carson, with his "beetle crushers," big mouth, and irresistible grin, has lost none of that wonderful power of mimicry for which he has now become famous; and the remainder of the Company, we are assured, have added considerably to their stock of talent since they were last here. Mons. Espenoza is a new man to Bombay, but no doubt an acquisition to the Company, or the Minstrels would never have engaged him.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Baroda*, Captain Haselwood, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon with the China and Straits Mails. Selections from the papers brought by this opportunity will be found further on. The following is the list of passengers:—

His Highness the Tumongong of Johore; Dr. and Mrs. Scott; Mr. Greslecker; Mr. Englehard; Mr. Hamlin Marquis Dona; and Mr. Aitkin.

Shaik Ebram Chotoo, who is charged with stabbing a Portuguese named Domingo, butler to the officer's mess of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment at Colaba, was yesterday again placed before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, when the depositions of the Staff Assistant Surgeon to the Regiment and two other witnesses were recorded, after which His Worship adjourned the further investigation of the case till this day (Thursday).

Programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening:—

March... ..." Fur Koenig und Vaterland" ......Unrath.
Overture (op) " Nabucco" ......Verdi.
Selection......" Das Nachtlager in Granada" ......Kreutzer.
Valse ......" Atmospheric" ......Gung'l.
Quartette and Chorus " Die Weiberstreue" ......Schmid.
Quadrille ..." Polly Perkins" ......Coote.
Galop......." Jolly Dogs" ......Marriott.

Yesterday, on the case of Madowrow Rugoonath, who was charged with forging certain water-rate bills issued by the Municipal Collector, being called on in the High Court, he demanded to be tried by a jury composed entirely of natives. His Lordship told the prisoner that he could not be allowed a jury so constituted, as it was quite contrary to the practice of the Court, but that if he objected to any particular jurymen he could challenge them. The prisoner thereupon challenged one European and a Mahomedan, when two Hindoos were called in their place.

A quarterly meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay was held in the Town Hall yesterday (Mr. Scoble presiding). In reference to the report of the Overbridges Committee the Bench deferred further action in the matter until certain plans and estimates had been laid before them. On the subject of Town Duties, a resolution was submitted approving of the report of the Committee proposing a tariff. Two amendments were made, one proposing that consideration of the report be delayed for three months, and the other that it be delayed for a week. The last moved amendment was lost, and that deferring consideration of the report for three months was carried by a considerable majority. We shall give a report of the proceedings in to-morrow's issue

Drowned.—An inquest was held on Tuesday last, at the Colaba Cemetary before Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, touching the death of Mahadoo Chupla, a fisherman. About 5 o'clock on Monday evening, the deceased left home with another fisherman, for the purpose of going to fish. They slept at night under a shed on the rocks below the Lighthouse. At midnight the deceased awoke his companion and went alone to draw the nets. The tide was in at the time. At 3 A. M., as the deceased did not return, his friend went to look for him near the spot where the nets were lying. About 4 A. M. his body was found by another fisherman on the rocks on the other side of the nets. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death by drowning in the sea."

The China Mail steamer has brought Bombay an illustrious visitor. "His Highness the Tumongong of Johore," says the *Straits Times*, "has determined, the first of his race, to venture on a trip to Europe, and leaves by the present steamer. His own claims and the claims of his family on English consideration are very great, for to the Tumongongs we owe, in a great measure, the peaceful manner in which we came into possession of Singapore. The present Tumongong is a fine example of a native gentleman,—is intelligent, accessible and altogether free from arrogance; though he is now supreme ruler over the Kingdom of Johore. Possessing such a character, it is not surprising that he has formed many friends in all circles of society here, and that all these will now wish him God-speed."

Death of a Convict.—Another inquest was held the same day at the Bombay County Jail, before Dr. Hewlett, concerning the death of Henry Waterer, who was admitted into the jail on the morning of the 1st inst. He was brought by Mr. John Stuart, inspector of Railway police, from Bhosawul, on a warrant bearing date the 29th March last, signed by J. A. H. Spry, Esq., and charging him with fraudulent breach of trust as a servant and with dishonest misappropriation of property. After leaving the Kurdee station, on the way from Bhosawul to Bombay, the deceased was seen to grasp the air with his hands and to fall into the bottom of the carriage. He was lifted up and cared for. He appeared to be sensible on the way from the Boree Bunder station to the jail, but never spoke, and died at midnight the following day. Dr. Joynt, surgeon to the jail, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, was of opinion that the deceased died from disease of the brain, and that drinking would strongly predispose to such disease. The jury returned a verdict that the "deceased died from natural causes."

Yesterday morning Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, applied to Mr. Justice Westropp in regard to the fine inflicted on his client on the previous day, in consequence of his not being in attendance when his name was called to serve on the special jury. The affidavit stated that the applicant had been informed by the Deputy Clerk of the Crown on Saturday last, that notice would be given in the newspapers when the special jury were required, and as no such notice had appeared, he was under the impression that the jury were not required and therefore did not attend. His Lordship said that as it appeared that Mr. Macpherson's client had been misinformed, the fine would be remitted. The learned gentleman then made a similar application on behalf of Mr. Beattie, who stated in his affidavit, that he had been informed, as he was on his way to the Court, that the special jury would not be required. His Lordship observed that there seemed to have been a general erroneous impression with regard to the special jury not being required, and therefore the whole of the fines would be remitted. His Lordship said that special jurors should be in attendance daily, unless they were informed expressly that they were not required. It was no doubt desirable to inform jurors when their attendance would be required or not, but unless they were so informed by the Court or by an authorised officer of the Court, they must be in attendance.

In our report of the trial of Thomas Watson, the Railway guard, which appeared in yesterday's issue, some inaccuracies occur, in consequence of the reporter, from the distance at which he was sitting from the Bench, not being able perfectly to understand what was said by the learned Judge. Yesterday morning, upon Mr. Barton, the counsel for the prisoner in the case referred to, coming into Court, his Lordship took the opportunity of explaining what really did take place.

In the report Mr. Justice Westropp is stated to have asked the Advocate General whether he was prepared to show that the guard, sent with the prisoner's train, was competent to perform his duty? The question, however, which Mr. Justice Westropp put to the Advocate General was, whether he was prepared to show that the prisoner (the engine-driver) was aware that an incompetent person had been supplied to him as guard of the train? Mr. Justice Westropp said that Rule 12 of the Company's Rules imposed upon the guard the duty of protecting the train when it was brought to a stand-still, and that Rule 31 stated that the engine-driver should "see" to the protection of the train under similar circumstances. Another Rule, however, required that, when the engine had its steam up, the engine-driver should not quit the engine. It had been suggested that the last mentioned rule applied only to cases when the engine was in the vicinity of an engine shed where a foreman was to be found. It was, however, not at all clear that the rule was limited to such cases. If such were the intention of the framers of the rules, that intention should have been clearly expressed. *Primâ facie* it certainly would appear to be the duty of the guard to protect the train by sending a competent man or going himself with a red light and detonating signals 600 yards to the rear of the train. Had there been a competent guard employed on the occasion now under investigation, he would have acted in that manner, and the painful consequences which occurred would in all probability have been averted. The guard does not appear to have taken any such precaution; and did not, if the evidence of the driver of train No. 24 be correct, even keep the ordinary lights on the train (No. 16) properly trimmed. That witness stated that they were burning so dimly as to be scarcely visible at a distance of 30 or 40 yards. The second guard was a mere porter. The prisoner, when he found that the escape of steam from his engine disabled it from proceeding with the train (No. 16), sent his European fireman to warn the guard of that fact, and to protect the train. Had the guard known his business he would have understood that he should instantly take or send a red hand light and detonating signals 600 yards to the rear of the train. So far as was consistent with the duty of the engine-driver to remain with his engine (the steam of which was then escaping and which required water) he did "see" to the protection of the train by sending the message by the European fireman to the guard. The engine-driver was entitled to assume, in the absence of information to the contrary, that the Company had supplied a competent guard who could understand and carry into effect a simple message, such as that which was sent to him. If he did not understand that message, which, on the evidence for the prosecution, it appeared was sent to him, he was not fit for the office of guard. In the face of the rule that an engine-driver should remain with his engine, it would be too much to call upon the Court to construe the word "see" in rule 31, so as to require the engine-driver to descend from the engine and go along the line to ascertain personally that the light and signals were taken by the guard 600 yards to the rear of the train. The engine-driver did see to it by giving the order through the fireman, and unless it could be shown that the engine-driver was informed of the incompetency and inexperience of the guard, who it was sworn had never before made a trip as guard and was reluctantly induced to undertake the duty on that occasion, the Court would not be disposed to strain the language of rule 31 against the prisoner. If indeed he knew that the guard were ignorant of his duty, greater precaution than the prisoner took for the protection of the train might have been expected of him, but in the absence of any proof that the prisoner did know of the incompetency of the guard, the Court must give him the benefit of the supposition that he believed the guard to know his business.

The Advocate General in reply to the question of the Court, after consulting the Company's solicitor, (who made some enquiries out of Court) said that he was instructed that the guard was a competent person to fill that situation.

Mr. Justice Westropp said—If that be so, it makes the case more favourable to the prisoner, and it would be perfectly useless to go on with the prosecution. Possibly the the Advocate General might be able to prove the competency of the guard, notwithstanding that the evidence for the prosecution so far as it went tended very much to show the reverse. But the more competent the guard was, the more clearly did it appear that the message sent to him by the prisoner ought to have been sufficient to secure the taking of the necessary precautions for the protection of the train.

The Jury here expressed their opinion to be clear on the point.

The Advocate General said that as the Court and Jury were against the further continuance of the case, he would not proceed further.

The Court said that the learned counsel for the Company and their solicitor had fully discharged their duty to their clients.

The jury immediately acquitted the prisoner.

BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)

Balance Sheet to 31st December 1865.

Dr.		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital account ....Rs. 51,86,650				
Less Calls paid on Forfeited Shares 7,98,650		43,88,000	0	0
Deposits, Bills, and Loans payable	...	14,19,774	1	3
Adjusting account	...	20,255	8	9
Reserve Fund	...	7,98,650	0	0
	Rs.	66,26 679	10	0

Cr.		Rs.	a.	p.
Cash on hand and at Bankers ...	...	2,39,272	11	2
Government and other Securities	...	2,14,916	4	0
Bills receivable at Head Office & Branches		14,16,419	7	5
Loans, Investments, & Bills of Exchange.		46,81,579	11	6
Dead Stock, Stamps and Stationery	...	18,331	6	0
Profit and Loss account ...	...	56,160	1	11
	Rs.	66,26,679	10	0

Profit and Loss Account.

Dr.		Rs.	a.	p.
Charges, Commission, Brokerage, and Stamps	...	48,554	14	11
Ascertained Losses at Head Office and Branches written off...	...	2,24,845	14	3
Adjusting account of Rebate and Interest.		20,255	8	9
	Rs.	2,93,656	5	11

Cr.		Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st July 1865 ...	...	1,74,900	12	9
Interest, Discount, Exchange, Transfer Fees, &c.	...	62,595	7	3
Balance	...	56,160	1	11
	Rs.	2,93,656	5	11

Dr. Statement of Estimated Loss.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Past Due Bills	...	5,28,376	15	4
Overdue Loans, &c.	...	15,52,183	14	3
Balance of Profit and Loss account	...	56,160	1	11
	Rs.	21,36,720	15	6
Balance of Estimated Loss ...	Rs.	13,38,070	15	6

Cr.		Rs.	a.	p.
Reserve Fund	...	7,98,650	0	0
Balance of Estimated Loss ...	...	13,38,070	15	6
	Rs.	21,36,720	15	6

R. Ahlers, Chairman.

D. McCulloch, Manager
D. Trevor Roper, Accountant.

We have examined the above Statements with the books and vouchers of the Bank, and find them correct. The Securities have also been compared and found in order.

We consider the statement of Estimated Loss to be very fairly made up.

Brodie and Wilson, Auditors.

The accounts connected with the above Balance Sheet will lie at the office of the Bank for inspection by the registered shareholders, during business hours, for fifteen, days from this date.

D. McCulloch, Manager.

4th April 1866.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—4th April.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

A Dishonest Servant.—Francis Antone was charged with stealing several articles of wearing apparel, a pocket-book, and a shawl, of the aggregate value of Rs. 50 the property of Mr. Andrew Lyle.

The prosecutor, a carriage builder and smith, lived at Parell and knew the prisoner who was his servant. This morning he missed from his house the property before the Court. At 1 o'clock this morning, a policeman saw the prisoner on the Duncan Road, going towards Cammateepoora with a bundle under his arm. He was stopped and the bundle was examined, when he claimed the articles to be his property. He afterwards pointed out the prosecutor, who recognised and claimed the property. The prisoner offered the policeman a bribe of one rupee to release him.

His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour.

A Row amongst Workmen,—Joseph Brighton, a carpenter, employed at the Byculla railway work-shops of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged with assaulting Annajee Chundoo, a carpenter on the same works.

The complainant stated that, on Tuesday the 20th ultimo, at 8 A. M., he and the defendant and others were at the works. A carpenter named Luximon had a dispute with the defendant about a box; and the complainant went with him to the defendant, to whom he stated that Luximon claimed the box as his. The defendant thereupon made use of abusive language in English, took up a chisel from a bench, and struck the complainant with it, inflicting a wound on the fore-finger of the left hand and on the left side of the belly. Both the wounds bled; and the scars were even now visible. The men who were present secured the defendant, while the complainant was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where the wound was dressed.

To the prisoner.—The box belonged to the Railway Company. Luximon is my own brother. I have not been at work since I was wounded. I have received no intimation that I have been dismissed.

Luximon Chandoo and another witness corroborated the complainant's statement.

The defendant stated that the complainant went up to him and wanted him to give up the box in which he kept his tools. He then abused him (defendant,) and struck him a blow in the face; and he and the other men seized hold of him and beat him with pieces of wood. While he was trying to escape, one of the men fell against a chisel he had in his hand.

The defendant called two witnesses, one of whom, a European carpenter at the same works, said the complainant struck the defendant the first blow, and that about twenty men beat him with pieces of wood Dr. M. S. Eccles, the other witness, said that, on the morning of the 21st ulto. the defendant complained to him of having been beaten. He examined him and found an extensive bruise on his left temple, and another on his right side, and a fracture of a rib low down on that side.

His Worship, upon the whole of the evidence in the case, convicted the defendant of assault and fined him Rs. 35 and costs; in default of payment, to be imprisoned with hard labour for two months.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1866.

Fourteenth Day, Wednesday, 4th April.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp.)

His Lordship having taken his seat at the usual time, the following cases were tried before common juries:—

Sentence.—Dowlutrow Bulwunt, who on the previous day pleaded guilty to a charge of theft, was called up and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft.—Somjee Munjee pleaded guilty to having stolen a quantity of coal, the property of the Bombay Gas Company, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

Theft.—Buxeram Sewjeeram pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with the theft of a number of currency notes, loose cash, pearls, a watch and other ornaments, to the value of Rs. 14,000.

Mr. Cooper conducted the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended.

The case for the prosecution, was that on the 10th of June last, the prosecutor Sittaram Gunjee Bezan, had in his possession the property in question (which belonged to his employer) safe in a box, and on going to bed that night, placed the key of the chest as usual in a smaller box, locked the room and kept the keys of the room and box on his person. The prisoner resided in the same house as the prosecutor, and had means of knowing where the keys were kept. He then went to bed in another room, where the prisoner also slept that night. Prosecutor had the key of the small box tied up round his waist on a thread, and the key of the room was placed under his pillow. Prosecutor got up about 5 o'clock on the following morning, and went out as usual to bathe, leaving the prisoner still in the room apparently awake. He forgot to bring the key of the room with him. On his return to the house in about two hours afterwards, he found the prisoner gone and the room door, where the treasury chest was, open, and the small box likewise opened, the key of the treasure chest was taken out of it and was in the lock of the chest, which was unlocked and the whole of its contents abstracted. Information was immediately given to the police and search was made for the prisoner, but he was not then to be found: about four months afterwards he was discovered at Oomrawuttee and given in charge. None of the missing property has been found. When the prisoner absconded, he left behind him some articles of wearing apparel which he had never since enquired for. On the prosecutor's employer hearing that the prisoner was at Oomrawuttee, he proceeded there, when he was informed, in the presence of the prisoner, that the stolen property was in the latter's possession, but that it could not be given up until certain expenses, amounting to Rs. 3,500, were paid. The prisoner was asked to produce the property, but he said that it was at his native country. Some suggestions were made about sending certain parties with the prisoner to obtain possession of the property, but they were not carried out.

Prisoner in defence denied the charge preferred against him.

His Lordship in summing up remarked, that the evidence against the prisoner was mainly circumstantial, but considering his hasty retreat from Bombay, and his leaving his clothing behind him, it would be for the jury to say whether he was guilty or not.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Court sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Forgery of Water-rate Bills.—Mahadowrow Rugoonath pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with forging certain documents for the purpose of altering bills for the collection of water rates.

Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Mr. Leathes, conducted the prosecution, and stated briefly, the nature of the charges against the prisoner.

The prisoner was undefended.

Ramchunder Bhowaneeshunker stated that he was a clerk in the service of the Collector of Municipal Taxes. It was his duty to make out the water rate bills. They were made out from the bill book. The bills produced were made out by him. On looking at these bills, he found that they had all three been altered in amount, showing an excess in each instance. (The witness here went into detail showing the original items and the alterations both in amount and dates.) When the bills were made out by witness, they were delivered to the head clerk. The prisoner was a bill collector.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—Neither gave to nor received bills from the prisoner.

Bhasker Wishwanath, head clerk in the Municipal Collector's office, received the three water-rate bills produced from the last witness and compared them with the bill-book and checked them off from the book. Looking at the book, he found that they were not in the same state now as when he checked them. (Witness here corroborated the statement of the last witness in regard to the alterations made in the bills.) After they were checked the bills were entered in the register book. On that occasion these bills were so registered. The amounts in both books corresponded with each other. After that they were given to the Collector (Mr. Fellows) to sign. The receiver signs for the bills delivered to him for collection in the check ledger, produced, and the amount on the register, produced, showed the total of the amount of all the 417 bills delivered to the receiver, and the three bills in question were mentioned therein. The prisoner's signature was shown to be affixed to the book, as a receipt for the three bills before the Court. After the receiver has made his collections he gives in a report. The report produced and signed by the prisoner showed the number of the bills and the amount of each, which he had collected. He at the same time hands in the money, with the report, he has collected. On referring to the three numbers of the bills in question, witness found that he (the prisoner) returned as collected for each one the amount as originally entered.

Mr. W. B. Fellows, Collecter of Municipal Rates and Taxes, received from the last witness a number of water-rates bills, and on signing the bills, checked them with the register. He checked the bills in question in this manner, either as to the amount or the number. The bills composing the batch in which these bills were, were debited to the prisoner in the check ledger. Then gave them to prisoner for collection, he having signed for them in the ledger.

Hemraj Culliaujee stated, that the bill produced was presented to him by the prisoner, who demanded Rs. 17-4, which sum witness paid to him, and for which the prisoner wrote a receipt on the back.

Aderjee Framjee was a mehta in the service of Hirjee Jeena. The bill now before him had been given to him by the prisoner. At that time the bill was for Rs. 10-7, and on the prisoner saying the clerk had made some mistake, he was allowed to take it away. Two days afterwards he came again, when it was altered to Rs. 45, which sum witness paid to the prisoner, and he signed his name to it at the bottom of the bill.

Cross-examined by prisoner.—He brought three bills on the first occasion. The one referred to was for Rs. 10-4, and prisoner caused witness to write that amount in his memorandum.

Dost Mahomed stated that he was a mehta to Kessowjee Naik, and that the prisoner presented the bill, produced, to him, and the same was paid by the cashier, the amount was Rs. 72, and the prisoner receipted it in his own name.

Tamooljee Rustomjee, cashier in the office of the Municipal Collector of Taxes, said that the handwriting in the figures of the column in the report-book produced was the prisoner's and the numbers and the amounts paid to witness by the prsoner were entered therein. Witness signed that book on receiving the money from the prisoner. [The witness showed by this book that the prisoner had entered the bills in question as amounting to Rs. 1-10, Rs. 10-7 and Rs. 27 respectively.] The book was kept by the prisoner and was his discharge for the money.

His Lordship here complimented the learned counsel on the very complete and able manner in which the case had been got up, and also remarked favourably upon the admirable system of business carried on in the office of the Municipal Collector, which also tended materially to bring the case clearly out. His Lordship offered to read or explain any portion of the evidence to the jury if they desired it.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and His Lordship sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Trespass, Theft and Voluntarily Causing Hurt.—A Chinaman named Affat Avo pleaded not guilty to an indictment. charging him with lurking, house trespass, theft, and voluntarily causing hurt.

Thomas Lenahan said that on the night of the 4th February last, about half past ten o'clock, he was asleep in his house at Back Bay, and on hearing some one cry out he got up and procured a light, and on looking under the bed he found the prisoner covered up with a carpet. On his attempting to seize the prisoner he made an attempt to strike him with a chisel, which he had in his hand (produced) but witness avoided him and only received a slight scratch. The blow was struck with force. He then seized and disarmed the prisoner and tied him down in a chair until the police constable came, when he was given into his custody. Witness did not think that the prisoner was drunk.

Bhimee, an ayah in the service of the prosecutor, stated that on the night in question she noticed that the light which was usually kept burning in her master's bedroom was out, she went into the room in the dark, and in so doing ran against the prisoner, whereupon she made an alarm. Upon her master getting up, another light was procured, when the prisoner was found in the manner described by the prosecutor. She also saw the prisoner attempt to strike the prosecutor with the chisel, and observed that he received a slight scratch on the cheek.

William Cunningham, police constable, on the night in question saw the prisoner tied down to a chair by his arms, legs, and hair. Witness took him into custody, and at that time he was quite sober.

The prisoner in defence merely said that he was drunk and tired, and that he went into the house and laid down, when he was dragged out by the prosecutor.

His Lordship having briefly summed up, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, and he was sentenced to suffer imprisonment with hard labour for a term of three years.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—4th April.

(Before Gopalrao Hurry Deshmookh, Esq.)

Bomanjee Nusserwanjee vs. Jamsetjee Merwanjee.

Mr. Langdale, of Messrs. Dallas, Lynch, and Langdale, for the plaintiff.

Mr. Thacker for the defendant.

Mr. Langdale said the action was brought to recover Rs. 160 lent by the plaintiff to the defendant. There was no receipt passed, and the plaintiff trusted to the word of a gentleman and a friend. Frequent applications were made for the money: the plaintiff was put off from day to day, until at last the defendant denied his liability.

Mr. Thacker said the *onus probandi* rested with the plaintiff. His client would deny knowing the plaintiff or having borrowed any money of him. Notes demanding money were sent by the plaintiff, but they were invariably returned with salams, the defendant saying he knew nothing about the money. He had throughout repudiated all idea of the loan.

Bomanjee Nusserwanjee, examined by Mr. Langdale, said he lent Rs. 160 to the defendant on the 27th September 1865, in a garden at Bandora It being Parsee holidays about that time, he had gone on a pleasure excursion to Bandora, with the defendant and other friends. The defendant said he was in need of money; and having had money with him, he lent him Rs. 160 at his request. This occurred at half-past 5. P. M., and the whole party returned to Bombay the same day at 10 P. M. The defendant stated he required the money for domestic purpose. The following day, witness applied for the money but did not get it Frequent applications were made; but the defendant said he had no money then, but that he would pay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thacker—I don't know if the garden was a public or a private one. Defendant said he should require the money the following day for household purposes. On my oath, I say, I did not see any person in the garden playing for money. The defendant said he would give me a receipt the following day. I am in the habit of giving monies to friends. without a receipt; and without any interest whatever. I am sure I paid the money in currency notes only.

Mr. Langdale—That is a queer examination.

Mr. Thacker—It is no examination: it is cross-examination, and I can put any question I like.

Witness to Mr. Langdale—I was cashier to Dinshaw Ardasir Davur and Co., and I always kept money with me.

To Mr. Thacker—It was sometimes my master's and sometimes my own monies that I carried about me; but it was all the same, for I had to replace all the monies belonging to my master, which I expended.

Mr. Thacker admitted that money had been asked for by the plaintiff from his client on several occasions, but he always repudiated the debt.

Three witnesses were called for the plaintiff to show applications for money had been made.

Mr. Nusserwanjee (for Mr. Thacker who had to go into another Court) addressed the Court for the defendant, contending that the plaintiff's statement was wholly uncorroborated. The advocate commented at some length upon the inconsistencies and improbabilities in the evidence called for the plaintiff. The defendant was called to deny the debt.

Mr. Langdale was heard in reply.—This was a debt of honour, and the evidence was throughout consistent with the plaintiff's statement of the circumstances under which the debt was contracted.

His Honor, upon a consideration of the evidence, gave a verdict for the defendant, without costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A GROAN FROM THE JURY BOX.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Along with others, I had the misfortune to be balloted for as a juryman, for the trial of some petty cases to-day. I was detained for the second jury, and after the first had been sworn, I, along with the remaining eleven of the second, was told to return at half-past one o'clock. I returned at that hour, and found that the first jury had been discharged, (the case being over) and that the Judge had retired for tiffin. I took my seat with the others and awaited patiently his arrival. After remaining there in an inert state till a quarter from three, I retired, and shortly afterwards a number of the other jurymen followed. At three o'clock. the Judge made his appearance on the bench, and we were called upon to resume our seats, which we instantly did. A number of the jurymen, besides myself, were indignant at the unnecessary detention—for surely an hour and a half is a "leetle" too long for a tiffin—even for a Judge—and again, jurors are summoned to appear every morning at a quarter before ten, while the Judge seldom or ever makes his appearance till a quarter past. This is really too bad, for although the Judge loses nothing by his unpunctuality (being a Government servant) the jurors do, for they have their business to attend to.

ONE OF THE "TWELVE."

4th April.

THE EDUCATION OF PARSEE WOMEN.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—It has been generally asserted, that in the whole of India, the Parsees are the first in point of reform, enterprise, and education. Such an erroneous opinion needs refutation. The last exhibition of the Alexandra Girls' Institution has made upon my mind an altogether new impression. That was the only day on which it was publicly made known to the world, the servile fetters under which the native girls groaned had been removed by the mighty hand of reform.

To give an account in detail of the Parsee life, would be to open one of the saddest pages of domestic calamities. The Parsee at the band-stand in an English coat and trowsers is quite a different man from the Parsee at home. Wedded in infancy to a lady who has no other education than an accomplishment in the Zend-Avesta, which she recites like a parrot ten times a day, the Parsee knows no comfort at home. Home—that word which is so endearing to an Englishman—is to a Parsee ear a word of loathing and detestation, spent after the turmoils of a working day, when he directs his weary steps towards his place of abode, instead of hearing the soft and melodious whispers of his better-half, he feels in his ears a grating sound—a sound that sends him sick at heart. He finds his wife in loud altercation with her neighbours, and discharging her wrath here and there with sundry blows upon her children near at hand, whose piteous shrieks and vain lamentations fill the whole place with gloom and melancholy. Not better educated than an African barbarian, the Parsee woman is a slave to folly, ignorance, and superstition. To teach her innocent child to scold her servants, is all the moral that a Parsee lady of the nineteenth century is expected to know. A Parsee can send his girl to school for four or five years at the most.. A girl of ten years must bid adieu to her school, carrying with her a rudimentary knowledge of Gujarati, and a few principles of arithmetic, with an accomplishment of the needle to boot. She must then become the companion of an unlettered, ignorant, and superstitious mother, who takes care to impress upon her daughter the necessity of withholding her presence from the company of her male relatives and acquaintances. The lady who thus utters to her daughter such words of wisdom and precepts of morality, who strives without fail to conceal her

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face from her husband's best friends, would not hesitate to expose her person most indelicately to the voluptuous gaze of her servants, or a wandering Borah. To a Parsee, in fact, his wife is a burden, and his house a loathsome prison.

Such is generally the life of the educated, the reforming, the enterprising, the civilized, and the liberal Parsee. The pernicious system of early marriages, which will be rooted out by the Parsee code, and the diffusion of English education amongst the ignorant females, will certainly raise the *status* of the Parsees from their present degradation. I hope my educated Parsee friends will not fail to send their daughters to the Alexandra Institution, where, if they are liberally educated, they will be a source of great comfort instead of annoyance to many

A PARSEE HUSBAND.

THE PERSIAN GULF AND ITS POLITICS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—About two years ago I called attention, through your columns, to the extraordinary course pursued by the present Governor, in removing Captain Jones from his appointment of Resident at Bushire, and substituting Colonel Lewis Pelly. On private and personal grounds this act of the Governor's was as unjust and cruel as it was uncalled for, and, moreover, was a direct violation of an implied agreement with Captain Jones. On public grounds the supplanting of Captain Jones by Colonel Pelly was dangerous and suicidal. Captain Jones was a man of ability and energy, who had spent about twenty years of his life in the Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia. He spoke Arabic and Persian fluently, and was perfectly conversant, not only with the manners and customs of Arabs and Persians, but with the political history of all the countries bordering on the Gulf and the sea of Oman. Captain Jones was a man of known proved skill, and from his long familiarity with these nations, was peculiarly adapted for the position into which he was raised by a previous Governor as a reward of his meritorious services. In breach of faith he was dispossessed by Sir Bartle Frere on a merely red-tape quibble, and Colonel Pelly exalted in his place. I can say nothing against the abilities and literary acquirements of Colonel Pelly, indeed I will even go so far as to allow that they were far superior to those of Captain Jones; but I positively assert that he was wanting in those requirements that should grace his present position. He was utterly deficient in the necessary amount of local knowledge, and though he could chop logic with a Whately, he was wanting in tact, and wholly wanting in that personal influence and weight which go so far in dealing with Asiatics. To add to the misfortunes of these unhappy countries, the much abused Indian Navy was abolished a year or two before Captain Jones was shelved. The Indian Navy, despite its numerous faults, was the mainstay of the English Government in maintaining its influence and promoting peace and concord among the numerous tribes on the Persian and Arabian Coasts. Piracy was completely suppressed by it, and wherever war broke out, the influence of the Political Agent at Bushire, supported by two or three old-fashioned Indian Navy craft, was invariably successful in bringing about an amicable settlement. I was many years in the Persian Gulf, and what I state now, is the result of my own personal observation. I once visited Lahore, the very place where H. M.'s ship *Highflyer* met with such an unfortunate disaster. At that time, as now, war had broken out between two chiefs, and the contending forces, numbering several thousand men on both sides, encamped close to the beach. The identical fort, which *thirty men* from the *Highflyer* attempted to take by assault out of the clutches of four or five hundred men, was then in existence and in possession of one of the belligerents. The Resident from Bushire was not present, but he had given full power to Commodore Lowe to act for him. The Commodore at once sent a boat ashore with a flag of truce, and invited the chiefs of the opposing forces to a parley on board the ship without one moment's hesitation. The chiefs consented to the meeting, and the representatives of both sides went on board in different boats supplied by the Commodore. They went on board by different gangways and took up their places on opposite sides of the ship. Those that went on board that ship as deadly enemies left it as friends, and the remainder of the day was spent by them in rejoicing and feasting. Would not this last expedition to Lahore have had the same termination if its conduct and management had been committed to men intimate with the country and its people? Royal Navy ships are quite unfitted for this kind of service. To maintain peace among the tribes and security on the high seas, Government must again fall back on the alternative of a small local navy. And it cannot do better than openly avow the folly of having disbanded the Indian Navy. Government cannot do better than coax its scattered officers back to its embrace. These officers have, however, learned a good deal of experience by this time, and if they do return, they will do so with better prospects than before. It was amusing to see that glorious ship the *Octavia* going off a few weeks ago on that wild goose chase to Muscat. The *Highflyer* went there and was ignominiously beaten back. The *Octavia* went to assist her, and both returned without doing anything; and what is more, brought down the Resident, who seems to be in leading strings, and can do nothing without consulting his wet nurse! I have observed it as a ludicrous trait in his character, that in all his exigencies he rushes down to Bombay. No former Resident ever did so; they were able and self-reticent, and managed to maintain peace without the aid of red-tape and centralization. To prevent mistakes, I may as well state that I was never an officer of the Indian Navy, but was then, as now,

A RESPECTABLE LAND-LUBBER.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondents.*)

CALCUTTA, 26TH MARCH.

THE last week has, I am glad to say, been fruitful of events. In the first place we have had, what may well be called, "Budget Day," for this has become a sort of great annual gathering, the difference being, that instead of going to church, we all go to the imposing Council Chamber in the Viceregal Palace. This is a large well ventilated appartment, the walls of which are adorned with very large and costly portraits of ex-Governors General of India, amongst which shines resplendent the celebrated likeness of Warren Hastings, the slim delicate figure, the glorious forehead and brow, those marvellous eyes looking across the long dim vista of centuries, with the motto overhead *mens æqua in arduis*. It is a picture before which it is impossible for one to sit without seeing the long roll of British Indian History slowly unfold itself. There also are Clive, and Amherst, and Cornwallis, and many another worthy, and these have looked down for years on the deliberations of their successors. If they could only have spoken, from how many a blunder would they have preserved some of those successors. But to my subject. On the day in question, there was a larger gathering than those walls generally witness. There were merchants and bankers, and officers and civilians, and lawyers and accountants, and last, but by no means the least, editors and their staff: all smiles and pocket-books. The room was crowded. At length in came the Viceroy, looking, I am sorry to say, haggard and worn, and oh! how different from the bluff hearty jovial Sir John of the Punjab whom I recollect so well. As I sat exactly opposite to him, it was impossible not to recall the stirring scenes of the glorious past, or to see, without a pang, the painful change which unflinching devotion to the interests of a vast empire has affected in his person. Signing to us to be seated, with his usual courtesy, proceedings commenced, after a short pause, by Mr. Massey delivering himself of a prolix, tautological, wearisome speech, the contents of which might have been given in a fourth of the compass and time. He commenced to speak about 11 A. M., and did not conclude till 20 minutes to 2 P. M. I leave you to imagine the infliction. Trevelyan was bad enough, but Massey out-Heroded Herod. If this is a specimen of the eloquence with which the House of Commons is refreshed, then all I can say is, that it does not require much to refresh that house. Mr. Massey is a thin cadaverous looking man, very grey about the whiskers and temples, and with by no means a sonorous voice. He has, moreover, a mischievous trick of sinking it almost to a whisper when mentioning the results of his profound calculations, the very thing which the audience most desired to hear, and which formed of course the kernel of his speech. The remarks and comments with which that speech was garnished, we would have gladly spared, for without the faintest spark of originality or eloquence, they were merely the repetition of one or two antique ideas in a variety of shapes. The gist of that terrible speech was simply this, that the actual operations of the current year disclose a small deficit of £70,000 in round numbers, or 7 lacs in Indian phraseology. The Revenue for 1866-67 is estimated at £46,750,000, and the Expenditure at £46,820,000, leaving the above deficit. There are to be no new taxes, whilst saltpetre is to be relieved by the removal of Mr. Wilson's duty of 1 rupee per maund. It is to bear, however, as an experiment, an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. for another year. Finally, the duty on Madras and Bombay salt is to be equalized. I need not go into all the details of this wondrous speech, for you will find them in the pages of the *Hurkaru*, the only paper that succeeded in sending out the speech in the evening of the day on which it was delivered. Sir William Mansfield had a good deal to say for himself, and the reductions he was about to make in the Army; but after a cursory allusion to them, he suddenly went off in a tangent and favoured his astonished audience with a vehement defence of the Bhootan war. It was *apropos* to nothing particular in the Budget speech, and its weakness was so transparent, that all the papers have contented themselves with a brief abstract of it. Sir William evidently believed all he said himself, but he found few or no disciples, and certainly made no converts among his hearers.

A singular deputation has waited upon the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, for the removal of one of the greatest curses that ever afflicted this miserable people. There is a man among them named Pundit Eshwar Chunder Vidyasagur, who appears to be the only practical fellow among the Bengallees. He eschews dreams, visions, and theories, and prefers grappling with those social and domestic evils that are keeping his countrymen in their miserable serfdom. The instances in which certain unfortunate widows have been rescued by re-marriage from a dismal fate, may be traced to this native gentleman's exertions, and the movement he initiated in connection with this subject is, I am happy to say, slowly widening. He has for a long time been endeavouring to strangle the demon of polygamy, and succeeded some time ago in getting up an agitation which resulted in a petition to the Legislature for the issue of an enactment prohibiting the offence under severe penalties. But the season was unpropitious as it was the season of the mutinies, and the Government shrunk from such measure in the teeth of the events then occurring. Nothing daunted, the pundit has again come to the front, and this time with great success. "The Empire is peace," and so the Lieutenant Governor has taken up the subject with great readiness. He is sure to find sympathisers in the Governor General and Mr. Maine. The petition bears the signatures of the great zemindars of Bengal, men who, in the aggregate, may be said to own half the country, of the most eminent pundits and teachers of Nuddea, Calcutta, and other places, the expounders of the Shastras, the representatives of orthodoxy. You must have seen the petition itself in the daily papers, and I need not, therefore, quote it here. It refuses to deal with the subject argumentatively, for the simple reason that this had been done in the former petition. This is, I think, to be regretted, because since 1857 there has grown up quite a crowd of men who were mere boys then, incapable of discovering the inherent viciousness of polygamy. But if it be true that "all's well that ends well," we have reason to be satisfied with the mode and result of the movement. But a question arises, is the Act to embrace the Mahomedans also? According to their creed, they are at liberty to marry four wives; will this Bill be an interference with their religion, and are we to look for a rumpus in that quarter? They have not as yet made any sign, but I am afraid it will not be long before they do so. I fancy they will wait till the Bill is actually introduced into the Legislative Council, but as the Council are now on the move to Simla, nothing can be done until the ensuing winter brings them back to Calcutta.

Writing of deputations reminds me of another which has just waited on the Lieutenant Governor, praying for the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry into the causes of drunkenness in Bengal. Of course the gentlemen composing it were snubbed delicately by Mr. Beadon, who gave the stereotyped reply that education would remove the evil complained of. In this country "education" is the panacea for nearly every considerable ill. I can scarcely believe that Mr. Beadon was not aware that he was talking the very arrantest bosh, and that his hearers saw through the transparent fallacy that ran through his reply. Why, it is as notorious as anything can be, that the Bengallee people were one of the most abstemious on the face of the earth, till this boasted "education" came among them. It introduced them first to the seductive influences of Bass and Allsop, and then to the more potent ones of Castillon and Exshaw, and the consequence is, that this accursed vice of drinking is ruining its thousands among the "educated" natives of Calcutta. Men who once promised gloriously, and did for a time occupy a noble position in the forefront of their countrymen, and to whom those countrymen hopefully looked, are now lost apparently beyond redemption, with haggard face and trembling limbs, they are mourned over, these slaves to brandy, by all who wish well to this country. But intemperance is not confined to the upper classes; it counts its victims by hundreds among the lowest also, for in spite of the Government distillery scheme and Government watchfulness, no man who has a couple of pice finds any difficulty in satisfying his cravings after strong liquors. Mr. Beadon, however, would refer the deputation for a cure of the evil to the very agency that produced it. It would have been more honest to have stated plainly that the Government cannot afford to lose two crores of rupees, and that, therefore, it cannot interfere. Grog shops and shops for the sale of intoxicating drugs are to be found in nearly every street and alley of this large town, and that, while an immense revenue flows into the coffers of the State, intemperance is spreading fast and far. It is a dismal prospect.

A singular character, who for a short time figured frequently before the eyes of the public, has gone from amongst us. The death of Cheeboo Lama, the Dewan of Sikkim, must call up mingled associations in the mind of the Honourable Mr. Eden, to whom he was certainly as valuable as a right hand. He encountered no small danger by accompanying that gentleman into Bhootan, and he rendered very material services, both to him and the British Government, whilst engaged on the business of the mission. I am inclined to think that if the Government of India would grant a small pension to the family of the deceased, it would be a graceful work of the sense entertained by his labours.

There has been a terrible to do in the Small Cause Court here, and it is now undergoing a thorough overhauling. Certain charges of a very reprehensible character, involving bribery and corruption, have been brought against the clerk of the Court by some of the officials attached to it, and Mr. Justice Norman has been engaged for the last two or three days in investigating them. I will not enter into a detail of these, for, as I have already said, I am sure neither you nor my readers desire to see my letters converted into a Newgate Calendar, besides which, those who have a taste for that sort of reading will find the whole of the charges and the evidence preferred in support of them duly chronicled in all the daily papers here. I will here then only remark that, as public opinion is in favour of the substantial truth of the accusations, conflicting rumours are flying about as to the person who is likely to succeed to the post. The tale most likely to be true is, that the First Judge, Mr. Fagan, proposes to ask Government to raise the emoluments of the appointment to Rs. 1,000 per month and to fill it by some attorney or briefless barrister, whose knowledge of law and regulations may be utilised in the disposal of such cases as the Judge cannot find time to investigate and who, on a vacancy occurring on the Bench, may step in, and leave his position of Clerk of the Court to some other briefless barrister. The thing looks well; the only ugly feature in it is, that it deprives the Uncovenanted Service of an appointment of great value, and places it in the hands of a profession that ought to be rich enough to pay its own members. It is not unlikely, however, that some of the proposed arrangements may be crossed by circumstances which I am not at liberty to state yet. As you may readily imagine, there has been quite a rush of applicants for the place, and all the high and powerful and influential in the land have been bothered for letters commendatory and recommendatory.

Did you read the address delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Maine to the Convocation of the Calcutta University, on the subject of "Cramming?" I can scarcely persuade myself into the belief that, the strong common sense of that gentleman did not tell him that he was simply insulting the understandings of all present, by an unworthy attempt to make the worse appear the better reason. Full of paradoxes and ingenious fallacies, melancholy attempts to make white black and black white, it makes one fancy he is listening to an oration delivered by one of the resuscitated schoolmen of the fourth century. But this was not all. He delivered a series of remarks which must have gone home to the hearts of his native hearers, and will rankle there for a long time to come. These were all the more painful, because they have been accustomed for years to receive at his hands a great deal of pleasant flattery and praise, and they may therefore well exclaim on the present occasion, *et tu Brute!* May not the reason for the present alteration in language and address be the result of a conviction that the system formerly adopted of glossing over the defects of the natives, and ignoring their glaring faults, has been productive of very unhappy results, and that he therefore determined on this occasion to use the lancet and the cautery? There can be no doubt, however, that whilst the first part of the speech was shallow and unworthy the reputation and high abilities of the speaker, the latter part was essentially truthful and correct. Instead of abusing the speaker, it would be much better for those natives who were present on that occasion to lay up Mr. Maine's words in their memories and ponder them well in their hearts.

THE KOHAT ASSASSIN.

KOHAT, 12TH MARCH.

THE Afreedee, who shot Mrs. Brandreth on the 28th of February at Kohat, was hung in front of the Kohat jail on the 4th instant. The execution created no sort of excitement amongst the Kohat people, and passed off in the quietest manner possible. To the last he is said to have declared that he mistook Mrs. Brandreth for a *man*, and to have expressed regret that the shot not having proved fatal, he had thrown away his life for nothing. His friends applied to see him before his execution but were refused. His brother, according to common report, is said to have expressed his intention of taking an early revenge.—*Friend of India, March* 29.

BENGAL.

WE learn on reliable authority that the 17th Cavalry arrived in a most unexpected manner at Kooshtea, Colonel Robarts having chartered a steamer for their conveyance down the river, although they had been ordered to march by some dreadful road, which would have delayed them ten days longer in Assam. It is believed that on arrival they will be sent to Barrackpore, as the Military Department of the Government object to their occupying the lines of the Body Guard at Ballygunge,—and very properly, too. There are no other Cavalry lines in the Presidency Division, and suppose, for argument's sake, that up-country life should disagree with the "Scarlet-runners," where could that gallant body come for change of air? If a regiment can get on at Gowhally, and other places of an equally salubrious notoriety, they surely do not require shelter for themselves or their horses in a fine bracing climate like that of Bengal.—*Englishman, March* 29.

THE weather for several days has been such as to baffle the wisest; last night however it culminated in a short thunder-storm. The thermometer has been ranging for the past month at a very unusual height, and but for an evening breeze, we might have fancied it was May instead of March.

Then again this evening breeze had a pecularity, it came on with remarkable regularity about half past nine each evening, and died away about midnight. Last evening, as we might have surmised from the clouds and haze hanging about all day, the evening breeze brought with it a dust-storm, followed by thunder, with a very little rain. At the time of our going to press, 11 P. M., the clouds look dark enough but the storm seems dying away.

The calm we may note has not however extended beyond Diamond Harbour, from which point seawards, there have been strong southerly winds, for nearly a fortnight.—*Hurkaru, March* 29.

WE are glad to learn that an application has been made to the Government of Bengal by Mr. H. W. Wickes, Civil Engineer, for a concession to himself, on terms to be mutually agreed on hereafter, for the construction of a railway, to commence at a point opposite to Kooshtea, on the Ganges, and to terminate at the foot of the hills below Darjeeling. Such a line will bring our Bengal sanitarium within an easy distance both as to time and expense, and will be a very great boon to those who are hard-worked in Calcutta, and who cannot find time to go up to the more distant hill stations.—*Indian Daily News, March* 29.

MADRAS.

AN INTERESTING CARGO.—The ship *Lincoln* which recently arrived from Adelaide has brought amongst other merchandise an emeu, a young eagle, an Australian wild dog, two Retriever pups, a Kangaroo bitch, some parrots and Java sparrows. The above are advertised for sale.—*Times, March* 30.

TROUT OVA.—From a letter addressed by Dr. Day to Colonel Denison, which has been kindly sent us for perusal, we learn that a very decided improvement has taken place in the trout ova, they have become cleaner (but not yet clean), the young fish inside the eggs are beginning to be visible to the naked eye, whilst the mortality is now moderate. If matters continue as at present, Dr. Day hopes to have a good stock of young fish. The fish home has had its roof matted, and the pots have reduced the temperature one degree. Dr. Day hopes to have the fish hatched in about a fortnight. He has examined the little fish at Ooty, they are all of one species (*Rasbora*) and are said never to grow above four inches in length. The second species (*Paradanis*) which Dr. Day captured a few years since at Bollicul, he now hears was brought up there from Seegoor by the Collector Mr. Sullivan about 1844. This, he thinks, a very likely story as it is decidedly a low country fish.—*Id.*

MR. STERNE and his party, we are sorry to learn, have not been successful in their search for the precious metal in Wynaad. It was about the worst locality that they could have gone to. Mr. Sterne, accompanied by his diggers, will, we believe, be back in Ootacamund shortly.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, March* 29.

MR. WARBURTON, the governor of the European jail in Ootacamund, and a warder of the name of Highland, were put out of the jail premises on Saturday last, by an order from the Judge. Mr. Warburton, we are sorry to add, is to undergo an investigation on some charges preferred against him by Highland. Captain Weldon, we are told, has been summoned to Octacamund to conduct the enquiry. Deep sympathy for Mr. Warburton, is expressed by those who know him, and feel for his large and helpless family.—*Id.*

WE hear from Madras that a case of some interest will shortly be tried there. Two young men with little brains and less wits, it would seem committed a most violent assault on an old gentleman, with whom they had been discussing Jamaica, the Morant Bay massacres, and Mr. Gordon. The old gentleman, a Mr. Ives, has laid damages at Rs. 10,000, and has engaged Mr. Maine as his counsel. The case we believe will be tried on the 9th proximo.—*Bangalore Herald, March* 31.

WE learn that no less than thirteen lacs of rupees are to be laid out on public buildings in Bangalore during the coming official year. As all this is to be expended on barracks, stables, a hospital, &c., can scarcely be said that Bangalore is a small up-country station. What with our new public buildings which are expected to be finished at the end of the current year, the Civil Hospital which also is rapidly approaching completion, our churches, chapels, and private houses, which are springing up on all sides. Bangalore will soon be a large and handsome city.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

IT appears that there is every likelihood that the rumour that coal has been discovered in the Punjab, will turn out well founded. A committee of Railway officials has, it is said, proceeded up to Kangra, to pursue the investigation more closely.—*Mofussilite, March* 30.

WE have just learned that Captain Harward, the late Commissary of Ordnance at Agra, who has lately been so unfortunately before the public *in re* the alleged misappropriation of Arms from that Arsenal, is not to undergo the ordeal of a court martial, but will be tried by the civil power, and will probably be the first case for the new High Court.—*Id.*

AT Chandah, on Saturday last, a signaller, while, for the purpose of excluding the lightning flashes, he was in the act of shutting the window, through which the line wire passed into the office, was struck dead by lightning on the spot. The electric fluid struck the line at some distance from the office, but on its way to the instrument it quitted the line, and diffused itself among surrounding objects. Besides striking down this unfortunate signaller, who leaves a young widow—the wife of *a month*—to mourn his untimely end, the lightning killed a dog and knocked down two of the office servants, who have since been unable to use their limbs, and are said to be hopelessly paralysed in the extremities. It is melancholy to think how little value the department sets on the lives of the subordinates employed in it. The occurrence described above was quite preventible, and a similar one would in future be impossible, if the department would only conquer its culpable niggardliness, and adopt the suggestions we now take the liberty of offering. Let lightning conductors be attached to each post, 16 to the mile. Let interceptors be placed on the outside of each office, and let there be a protector for every instrument. The edge and surface of the instrument-table should be inlaid with thin sheet of copper, to which the earth-line should be attached. Let these things be done, and we shall hear no more of disasters in connection with the telegraph line.—*Central India Times, March* 31.

AT a late hour, and just before going to press, we received a telegram from Agra from an unknown correspondent, referring to the long pending charges against Captain Harward. We are not disposed to express any opinion of our own, upon the strength of the anonymous representations so urgently conveyed, but would prefer awarding our verdict in the matter, when Captain Harward shall have received the benefit of that fair trial to which every Englishman in such a case should be entitled.—*Pioneer, March* 30.

MAJOR G. S. BYNG, of the Rifle Brigade, will probably succeed Captain Christie as one of the Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Major Byng has, we think, only lately proceeded to England, but it is understood that the appointment will remain open till he can return. Captain Christie goes back to the Bombay Presidency at once, and Simla society will be thus deprived of an accomplished and popular member.—*Id.*

WE learn that Major General Innes's tender for the purchase of the Government Tea Factory at Kowlaghir, in the Dhoon, for a sum of two lakhs of Rupees, has met with the acceptance of Government. The conditions are that that the General pays down Rs. 10,000 immediately, and the balance in two instalments of Rs. 95,000 each. He has the option of taking over the whole of the tea in store at a valuation of twelve annas the pound.

Dr. Oldham's tender for the purchase of the Hawullbagh and Ayar Toli Tea Factories for a sum of two lakhs of Rupees, payable in twenty annual instalment of Rs. 10,000 each, has been rejected. These factories will be offered for sale separately, we hear, during the current year.—*Id.*

THE Nawab of Bhawulpore died on Sunday. His son, a minor of about four years of age, succeeds; but it is impossible to foresee what turn affairs will take.

All sorts of rumours are afloat as to the cause of his death. Whether he succumbed to poison or was exhausted by his excesses and the anxieties which the late revolt brought him is uncertain. The allusion to his probable assassination seems almost prophetic when read by the light of the news which has just reached us. That everything will be in confusion in the Bhawulpore territory must be expected. Numerous rival claimants will start up and it is very improbable that unless the British Government assume the Regency, the little prince has the slightest chance of ever succeeding his father. We trust that the boy will not be neglected, but that he will be brought up in such a manner as will ensure his being a better ruler than the late Nawab. The present is a time for immediate action, and it is to be hoped that our Government will rise to the occasion and prevent Bhawulpore from becoming the scene of the greatest anarchy. The territory must be annexed, either for a time or, as we would wish in the interests of the Bhawulpore people, for ever.—*Lahore Chronicle, March* 28.

SINGAPORE.

THE British brig *Jervana*, from China to Sydney, was, we hear, lost on a shoal in the vicinity of Minto (Banca) about the 26th January; wreck sold for 5,000*f.* The captain and crew arrived here by the last Dutch mail steamer.—*Straits Times, March* 22.

SCHOONER *Water Lily*, reports that on her recent passage from Batavia, she fell in with the British ship *Grassmere*, from Shanghai to London, ashore on the mud bank off first Point Banca Straits, the vessel had been then three days ashore. The *Water Lily* offered assistance in lightening her, which was refused though offered at intervals during five days that the *Water Lily* remained by her, expecting her assistance to be required; but the captain of the *Grassmere* determined to do without help, broke out his cargo of tea and threw ballast overboard, as well as all the superfluous ship's stores, after which she came of. Captain of *Water Lily* supposes the *Grassmere* would have to go to Batavia or ballast.—*Id.*

CHINA

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*From the China Overland Mail, March* 15)

No very startling intelligence has come to hand since the departure of the last mail to Europe, but the fortnight has been by no means totally devoid of interest. The general tendency of news from the North has been reassuring, while in the Colony we have lately been remarkably free from cases of piracy, robbery, &c.

Advices from Yokohama indicate a prospect of a settlement of the long pending dispute between Chosiu and the Tycoon. All intention of resuming the former daimio's states and degrading him from his rank must, we presume, have been abandoned, if indeed it were ever intended to give effect to the decree of degradation which was promulgated. The Tycoon's partisans assert that Chosiu is desirous of yielding, but is opposed by his adherents. The third instalment of the indemnity money has been paid.

The news from Peking is in one sense of considerable importance *if true*. It is stated that a Mission is to be appointed to proceed to Europe, and that Mr. Wade and Mr. Hart will accompany it. We are also informed that it is intended to take with the Mission, six of the Pupils now studying English and French at Peking. We must however confess that we are more than sceptical as to the truth of this report, as private letters have not mentioned the subject; and one so important would hardly have been overlooked by our correspondents. Nothing more has come to hand about the insurgents in Anhui.

From Shanghae we learn the following items, which we quote from the *Commercial Record* :—

The Taoutai has recently addressed a dispatch to H. B. M. Acting Consul stating that the *Tsung li Yamen* had, with the concurrence of Sir R. Alcock, decided that in future, foreigners should not be allowed to travel on the river in foreign built boats. As no instructions had been received from Sir R. Alcock on the subject, H. B. M.'s Acting Consul expressed his opinion that the Taoutai must be under some misapprehension.

We learn that a small native banker living in Fohkien Road was arrested a few days since, on a charge of passing counterfeit dollars. The dollars are coined in Canton, and it is hoped to discover the individuals by whose means they were imported.

From Hankow the news is a little more satisfactory than heretofore. The *North-China Herald* says :—The Nienfei excitement is steadily declining, although the insurgents recently distinguished themselves by tempting the Imperialist General and a number of soldiers into an ambuscade where they were slaughtered without mercy. The party was a small one, sent out for the purpose of reconnoitering; but the reverse although unimportant in itself, is likely to have a depressing effect on the Imperial troops. There is likewise a report of a serious engagement said to have taken place on the 19th ultimo, in which the Imperialists were driven back thirteen *li*, but of this we have no authentic details. Although not threatening the city or settlement the rebels are still in the neighbourhood, and daily force large numbers of the villagers to take refuge within the foreign limits. It is now believed that no attack upon Hankow is contemplated, and that so soon as the resources at present available in the surrounding cities and villages shall have been exhausted, the insurgents will again retire into the interior

A distressing accident occurred while the crew of the gun boat *Algerine* were practicing with Congreve rockets. One of the rockets burst in the tube, and so severely injured the *Algerine's* boatswain who was standing by, that there at first appeared little or no hope of his recovery. He has however, since rallied, thanks being in a great measure due to the ladies of Hankow who provided him with those delicacies which it is impossible to obtain on board ship. A subscription in aid of his wife and family has also been got up.

If it be true that the troops now stationed at Fung-wang-shan are under orders to start for Nanking, they are likely to be taken in to the field almost immediately upon their arrival at the capital. Reports have reached us of the sudden appearance of a band of Nienfei at Wuwei chow, a city of the second order about four hundred *li* from Nanking. A request for aid has of course been sent to the Governor-general, and by this time probably the necessary troops and supplies are upon their way to the scene of conflict. But this unexpected advent of Nienfei in the middle of a province which has hitherto suffered little from their ravages, and the frontiers of which are carefully guarded, leads us to suspect that the discontented or impoverished inhabitants of the villages which were destroyed in the Taiping campaign and are still lying in ruins surrounded by vast deserts which were once fertile fields have copied the example set by many of the Kiangsu villages during the late rebellion, and have assumed a connection with the insurgents which the latter would be most anxious to repudiate. Hence the Nienfei who, in a manner altogether inexplicable, have from time to time sprang into existence in districts which a few days before were apparently in perfect tranquility, and into which no force from without had made a forcible invasion, are probably Nienfei but in name, and seek under cover of the formidable appellation which they have assumed, to wring from the terrors of the peasantry what might possibly be difficult to obtain by mere force of arms. This is the more likely as the Nienfei, unlike the Taipings, profess no political creed, but are merely robbers assembled into bands, for mutual support and protection. There is little fear, therefore, of the central Nienfei authority, should there in reality be such a personage, forcibly resenting the assumption of the name whereby his follwers are known, and visiting with his wrath the scattered hordes who seek to participate in the terrors of his reputation. But we have had sufficient experience of what such disorganised predatory bands can do in destroying the peace of whole districts and in forcing whole populations to fly from their familiar haunts. It matters little to the peaceful inhabitants of a villiage whether those who violate their security and deprive them of all that life has best worth living for, be political rebels or merely robbers. The misery entailed is the same although the apprehensions of the government are in the one case far less keen than in the other We therefore hail with much satisfaction the announcement that the Fung-wang-shan garrison with, we presume, European officers will soon be opposed to the savage hordes who are now devastating the province of Anhuei, and heaping woes unnumbered on the peaceful inhabitants of the central provinces. Against an enemy that has gained a formidable name, Chinese troops are utterly useless, but the rudiments of European drill which the disciplined troops at Fun-wang-shan have acquired will give them a certain amount of confidence, and inspire their adversaries with a corresponding terror. The only hope of the Chinese government with regard to the Nienfei movement must be in bringing the same elements to oppose it as were brought against the Taipings, and in the interests of humanity we trust that this movement will be crushed out as mercilessly as was the Taiping rebellion. One more resolute in action, or better fitted by shrewdness and a certain acquaintance with European resources than Li Hongchang, could not be found, and therefore so long as he remains at the head of affairs in Nanking there, is every hope that, within the two Kiang at least peace will be maintained and tha Nienfei movement effectually opposed whenever and wherever it may develope itself.

Respecting Chinkiang, the same authority says that the Chinese new year time passed over without any occurrence with nothing further than a few accidents, caused by the puerile fondness of the Chinese for crackers and gunpowder generally. On the night of the 19th instant, the salt junks, which line that bank to the number it is thought, of nearly 2,000, were in imminent peril. A junk, in the middle of the line, caught fire, but fortunately by dint of great exertions the damage was confined to that one only, or the consequences might have been fearful. The noise and confusion caused by the threatened catastrophe were plainly audible all over the port. A few fires occurred on the northern bank, but were chiefly confined to mat sheds. Some disturbances were apprehended at Tseih-haou-kow about the 26th ulto., the day on which the Chinese merchants were required to move across to the Chinkiang side; but a good many have moved quietly over, and the Chinese town, it is said, is beginning to have a somewhat more lively appearance. H. M.'s gunboat *Cockchafer* is in port.

From the *North China Daily News* we glean that a severe defeat has been sustained by a body of "Canton rebels" who had formerly been under the leadership of the K'ang Wang but had strayed into the neighbourhood of Lung-san-hsien and Sing-feng hsing in the province of Kiangse. These men no doubt formed one of the three bands that left Kia-ying after the death of the K'ang-wang as reported by the *China Mail*. With regard to this redoubtable General there are conflicting rumours, some announcing his death, others that he escaped in safety.

We also learn from the same source that there is a probability of the *Fung wang san* garrison being removed to Nanking, leaving behind only a kind of depot company for the purposes of recruiting and drill. The object of this change is said to be the repression of certain popular tumults in Hunan which threaten the peace of the province. The troops by whom Nanking is now garrisoned—most of whom, by the way, are Hunan men—will be marched to the scene of danger in their native province, while the post they evacuate will be occupied by the Fung wang shan disciplined contingent. There is also a report that Li Hung chang is about to exchange the Governorgeneralship of the two Kiang for that of the two Hu, and that the work of pacification has been entrusted to him.

This appointment of Li Futai to the Generalship of Hunan is held to be of much importance, as his anti-foreign tendencies and ambitious character are well known. Time alone will show his ultimate intentions, but we ourselves imagine that he will allow sometime to elapse before making any rebellious attempts should he have such in contemplation.

From Canton the following news was published in the *Evening Mail* of the 6th instant:—The success of the Imperialists in the North-east of Kwang-tung, which were recorded recently, have taken the shape of a more complete victory even than we anticipated. The entire body of rebels under the lead of the Kang Wang, numbering some fifty thousand, and forming the last residuum of the Taipings, have been either slaughtered or taken prisoners. About twenty thousand perished in a conflict lasting two entire days,—the 8th and 9th ultimo—and the remainder have surrendered themselves to the Imperial commanders. The latter have already commenced the work of disbanding their troops, whilst the civil authorities are busy with arrangements for dispersing the prisoners, with whom, to the number of upwards of thirty thousand, they find themselves burdened. The victorious general, P'ao Ch'ao, has already left for Hankow, where he is to take the field against the Nienfei. This success,—wiping out the last trace of the Taiping rebellion, will no doubt be peculiarly gratifying to the Peking Government.

We learn that an emeute has taken place on board another French coolie-ship the *Flore*. The following paragraph respecting it is from the same authority of the 14th :—

We hear with regret that a fresh outrage has taken place on board one of the French coolie-ships named the *Flore*, loading at Whampoa for Havana. A disturbance, of the nature of which information has not reached us, broke out on board this vessel two or three days ago, and was quelled only by severe measures resulting in the death of at least one of the coolies. Secrecy is, as a matter of course, so prevalent in these cases, that nothing more than a bare outline of facts is likely to reach the public; but we should be glad to know whether this attempted rising has any connection with the recent kidnapping of some Chinese labourers from the East River, of which a rumour has reached Hongkong. It has been reported that two heavily armed junks, in the guise of mandarin war boats, with Portuguese on board, recently visited Shee-lung, and that a number of labourers were induced to go on board them by the pretext that a mandarin who was stated to be in command of the junks was engaging braves and army coolies. No sooner had a number of victims been thus decoyed on board then the junks made off again for Canton. Great excitement prevails in the District, between the East River and Hongkong with regard to the operations of the coolie kidnappers.

Piracy has again been heard of, though in one case which has occurred the attempt could hardly be termed piratical. It appears that last week two Chinese junks which had left Macao to pick up "emigrants" along the coast were attacked by pirates not far from Lantao, and that the money and opium carried by one of them was captured, and the captain killed. The other case was reported in the *Daily Press*. The *Dannevirke*, Danish brig, was attacked off Achow point, and plundered of all her valuables. No lives were taken, and it is supposed that the pirates are beginning to find out the different degree of criminal responsibility attached to piracy with, and piracy without murder.

The measures taken by the French Consul on the *Hongkong* coolie-ship being brought into this port by the *Feiseen*, after being discovered and got afloat by that vessel, have given rise to a good deal of comment, and some rather severe strictures on his conduct. The whole affair, so far as opposition to the law was concerned, seems to have been a mistake, and the well known gentlemanly character of Mons. Du Chesne might have satisfied critics that the mistake was unintentional. However the matter is now arranged, and will not we trust be allowed to interfere with the future friendly feeling which should exist between the government and the French Consul.

The mortality of the troops in China has been severely commented on by the London press. The arrangements which have been made by the distribution of the garrison have given the greatest dissatisfaction to every one concerned.

The great event of the fortnight has been the arrival of the new Governor. His address on being sworn in, and the manner in which he has expressed his determination to take vigorous measures for the reform of abuses of all kinds, have already rendered him popular in Hongkong, a feeling which, we have good grounds for hoping will continue.

THE HONGKONG GARRISON.

THE unfortunate 11th has been directed to remain in Hongkong, and the two companies at Japan are not to be withdrawn.

We have reliable information, that the present arrangements are as follows :—The 9th, is as previously stated, to go to Japan, and a wing of it will proceed in H. M. S. *Adventure* under the command of Major Darling direct to Yokohama on the 9th instant. She will then return with half the 20th and afterwards make similar voyages, thus completing the change of quarters, in two trips. We also learn that the women and children of the 20th are to be left at Japan; this certainly appears a hard case, for when the regiment left for Japan they were left here for a year, and they may probably expect to pass an equal time at Yokohama separated from their husbands.

The War Department seem to take a pleasure in tantalising the Troops stationed in China; the 20th have first been misled by hopes of proceeding to India, and their cheerfulness at this prospect is suddenly blighted.

The 11th, however, appear to be the peculiar shuttlecock of Pall Mall incompetency, first Japan, then a Sanatarium in India, and now the prospect of quarters in the Happy Valley. Truly great is the wisdom of military magnates, and fearful the loss of life their ignorance causes.

THE MUTINY ON BOARD THE "HONGKONG."

WE are in possession of the following authentic particulars relating to the recent mutiny on board the French coolie-ship *Hongkong*, which have become known through the return to Canton of many of the coolies who were on board at the time of the lamentable occurrence.

It appears that, (as was no doubt the case in the antecedent affair of the *Pride of the Ganges*,) an organized conspiracy existed among the coolies before the vessel left Whampoa. Eighteen or twenty of those shipped on board had been engaged in the previous attempt to take possession of the *Louis*, during the last emigration season, and these men procured while at Whampoa a number of pistols and other weapons which they concealed among their effects, whilst they also succeeded in inducing some fifty or sixty of the other coolies to join with them in their design of capturing the ship after she should leave port, in conviction that a very large sum of money must be carried on board. A coolie who had been among the coast-pirates undertook to give notice of the time that would be most favourable for a rising when near land, and at the signal given to band of conspirators rushed upon the captain and crew in the manner that has already been made known. Having gained possession of the vessel, the mutineers ransacked her for the promised treasure, when, to the disappointment of all on board, only a few gold pieces were discovered. These were appropriated by the ringleaders, but were eventually taken from them by the semi-piratical fishermen in whose boats they reached the shore. On arriving, on the mainland the coolies dispersed, but a considerable number of them are said to have already reached Canton.

One favourable circumstance which if reported in connection with this affair is, that the coolies agreed among themselves before hand to spare the lives of the captain and crew, and that the wound received by the former was only dealt in the struggle which he contrived to make after being pinioned by the mutineers.

It is noteworthy that although emigration from Canton has been carried on continuously since 1859, not a single disorder of any kind has occurred until within the last twelve months, during which the system of the Macao barracoons has been transferred to Canton. The desperado character with which the engagement of coolies has become invested, has had a not unnatural result in evoking a spirit among the emigrant class which results in such dreadful catastrophes as those we have had to recount of late.

THE LAST OF THE TAIPINGS.

WE are glad to learn that the successes of the Imperialist troops in the North-east of Kwangtung, which were recorded recently, have taken the shape of a more complete victory even than we anticipated. The entire body of rebels under the lead of the K'ang Wang, numbering some fifty thousand, and forming the last residuum of the Taipings, have been either slaughtered or taken prisoners. About twenty thousand perished in a conflict lasting two entire days,—the 8th and 9th ultimo—and the remainder have surrendered themselves to the Imperial commanders. The latter have already commenced the work of disbanding their troops whilst the civil authorities are busy with arrangements for dispersing the prisoners with whom to the number of upwards of thirty thousand, they find themselves burdened. The victorious general, P'ao Ch'ao, has already left for Hankow, where he is to take the field against the Nienfei. This success,—wiping out the last trace of the Taiping rebellion, will no doubt be peculiarly gratifying to the Peking Government.

SALVAGE OF THE "HONGKONG."

WE learn that the steamer *Feiseen* which arrived here this morning, left this port last Friday evening, to search for the French coolie barque *Hongkong*, and that she arrived at Macao about midnight of the same day. The following morning at daylight she put to sea heading for the West coast, having received intelligence that the *Hongkong* was on shore somewhere near Cou-lan or Ty-loo Island. About 10 A. M. she found her as described, and about three hours after, the gunboat *Firm* came in sight and steamed up. On boarding the vessel it was found that the coolies had all disappeared, an individual who eventually turned out to be a pirate, being the only Chinaman visible. The captain, chief officer, and two of the crew were found on board severely wounded, the doctor having poisoned himself there hours previously. The state that after the mutiny they had been boarded by pirates who allowed the coolies to depart and after plundering the vessel, ran her on shore at the spot were she was found.

The *Feiseen* returned to Macao with the wounded men, and having obtained assistance, hawsers &c. from the American store ship *Relief*, left again on Sunday morning; on arriving at the wreck she captured another pirate; with the assistance of the *Firm* she managed to get the *Hongkong* afloat and taking her in tow returned to this port, having delivered over the two pirates to the authorities at Macao.

The following is the official report of this occurrence :—

The *Feiseen* left Macao on the 25th inst., and found the barque on shore off the "Stragglers," all sail set, and in the hands of the shore pirates, who left as the steamer approached. On boarding, the captain of the barque, E. Duval, his chief-officer and four men were found alive, but all wounded, the captain dangerously so; the doctor had died the previous night, his body and several bodies of the coolies being on the deck. The pirates had stripped the vessel of the light and valuable articles, but had done no serious injury. Finding it impossible to move the barque, the steamer returned to Macao, procured the necessary assistance from the U. S. S. *Relief*, and returned again to the wreck the next day. H.B.M.S. *Flamer* appeared on the 26th, and Captain Eaton rendered all the assistance in his power in getting the vessel afloat, which they succeeded in doing on the afternoon of the 26th. The *Feiseen* was compelled again to go to Macao for hawsers, and returning the same night, took in tow, and brought her into port this morning.

The wounded men and the captain, together with some wounded Chinese were left in Macao for medical care.

PIRACY.

From the Daily Press.

THE Hamburg brig *Conoe* brings news of a very bold act of piracy committed by Chinese. The captain reports as follow :—

On the 3rd of March 1866 lat. 17, 58 N. and long 114, 47 E. I met at 7 A. M. the Danish brig *Dannevirke*, N. Mogensen master, steering South. The brig hove to and Captain Mogensen requested me to come on board, where he made the following statement, desiring me to report in Hongkong.

The *Dannevirke* left Hongkong on the 28th of February at 7 A. M.; at half-past twelve the pilot went on shore abreast of A-chow point. At half-past 1 P. M. they had a lorcha close to windward, but did not suppose her to be a pirate, but all at once they saw the stinkpots hoisted aloft, which left them without doubt as concerning her real character. They made everything ready for action, fired from the bow, and midships six-pounders, the lorcha dropped astern out of the way of the big guns and followed the brig in her skirdwater, where they could reach him only with small one-pounders they kept on firing out of the latter guns the lorcha came nevertheless closer and closer. Suddenly he hove a lot of stinkpots on deck. Captain Mogensen, and his mate, went aloft and the men retired to the forecastle because it was impossible to stand the powder and sulpher smoke of the stinkpots. The pirates came on deck and ordered the mate to come down from the maintop. He obeyed and they asked him whether he had any money and where the captain was. He answered that he had no money, where upon the pirates let him free but ordered the captain to come down from the foretop. He would not obey, but some of them went aloft with pistols and swords to fetch him, whereupon he came down. They asked him if he had any money he said "no." The pirates would not believe it and several grasped him to heave him overboard, they had lifted him already from deck, when the pirate chief ordered his men to leave Captain Mogensen alone; whereupon he ordered him to deliver up all valuable goods as well those belonging to the ship, as his own and the crew's, otherwise he would burn the ship and murder the crew. Thereupon Captain Mogensen resolved to save his and his crew's life, and the ship from destruction, and did what the pirates wanted. After the pirates had taken every valuable thing away, they left the ship, and the *Dannevirke* continued her voyage to Saigon.

SIR W. MANSFIELD ON OUR MILITARY POSITION.

(*From the Friend of India, March* 29.)

LIKE most strong men Sir William Mansfield loves the light rather than the darkness. The Government, or the official, that is afraid of publicity and the discussion which publicity involves, is either weak or wicked. This is a truism only in England. In India, and in the management of Indian affairs at home, it has all the freshness of novelty. A second time has the country been indebted to the Commander-in-Chief for breaking through that official veil of secrecy which in India is, as a rule, the enemy of truth. Lord Dalhousie knew the value of publicity and always encouraged the discussion of his acts. If Lord Canning had condescended to defend his administration before the occasion of the Rajmahal railway dinner, his unpopularity would have been sooner, shifted to his evil advisers. Even Lord Elgin, smarting under wounded vanity, on two occasions stated the reasons for his acts—in the Town Hall to a public meeting and from his place in Council. Sir John Lawrence and his colleagues have never wanted the desire to explain the grounds of the policy of Government, but they have been too much restrained by the Secretary of State who abolished a Council that he might silence such independent criticism as that of the Supreme Court Judges. The only member of Council who dare speak his mind freely, and who can do so with authority, is he who fills the office of Commander-in-Chief. Sir W. Mansfield has once already exposed the unsoundness of Sir C. Wood's theories about a gold and a paper currency for India. And now we thank him for so clearly defending the policy of Government in what we nevertheless must still consider the premature and dangerous reduction of the English Army, and the discreditable and humiliating management of our relations with Bhootan.

Sir William Mansfield spoke on Saturday as Commander-in-Chief, but his statements were such as we should have expected rather from the military and financial members of Council. He may call himself a statesman, but he happens for the present at least to fill an office which is emphatically, if not solely, that of a soldier. Yet, if we do not misunderstand Colonel Durand's ominous silence, Sir W. Mansfield's apology for going out of his way to reduce the rank and file of the English Army found no support from him. When an officer appoined specially to attend to the strength of the army, and to the stability, efficiency and readiness for immediate action in *any* contingency of our military power, signalizes the first week of his tenure of office by pressing for reductions on financial grounds, we may well suspect that he is out of place. Mr. Massey's statements on the reduction were certainly more those of the soldier than his. Sir W. Mansfield, however, did not tell us all the truth. Sir C. Wood may have expressed a desire for a reduction of the English army in India, *at the proper time* owing to the difficulty of recruiting. Sir John Lawrence may have subordinated his better judgment so far as to agree with a superior whose will is unfortunately law even to a Viceroy. But both found in Sir W. Mansfield a financial reformer far more eager than themselves, one who, instead of checking their moderate zeal for reduction, inflamed it and went so far beyond their desire that they refused to sanction his extravagantly enthusiastic proposals. The Commander-in Chief maintained a significant silence regarding that reduction of Artillery to which we referred last year. He spoke only of Cavalry and Infantry because, alarmed at the extent to which he proposed to strip the empire of its defence, Sir John Lawrence and Sir C. Wood negatived his suggestions. Sir W. Mansfield's apology of Saturday, without Colonel Durand's criticisms upon it and the publication of all the papers referring to the subject, must be pronounced partial, misleading and untrustworthy from the omission of facts.

It may be exposed, however, on higher grounds, as to the principle and policy of reduction. An English Infantry corps is to be struck off the strength of the Madras establishment, while in Bengal and Bombay fifty-six men will be cut off each Cavalry and sixty men of each Infantry regiment. The total reduction will be about five thousand men. Who benefits by this? Not Mr. Gladstone's Budget with its three million surplus, for India pays for the men. Not even India to an extent which would in itself justify such a reduction for Mr. Massey did not wish it, and while rank and file alone will be reduced, all the expensive offices and departments will remain untouched. If the difficulty of recruiting is the only reason, that is being lessened every year by the improvements in the sanitary and social position of the English soldier in India, so that fewer are invalided and die while more volunteer to remain in the country. The new barracks alone, which will be ready four years hence, will go far to save that number of lives to the country. Sir W. Mansfield's sole argument is that the railways have changed all the strategical conditions of the case. In this is not His Excellency premature? Such a reduction as he so officiously urged, and as a soldier like Sir Hugh Rose would have very stoutly opposed, will not be safe till at least the Trunk Railway system is complete. It is pleasant to know that a regiment has been sent from Calcutta to Agra in a week, but what of that, if for the next five years it be forced to crawl along in the old style from Agra to Gwalior and Indore from Delhi to Rajpootana, Baroda, and Lahore, from Kotree to Peshawur, from Cuddapah and Sholapore to Hyderabad? Nor is one of the new fortresses yet built, one railway station yet fortified, one branch line laid to the foot of the Himalayas. Except to a slight extent the strategical condition of the country will not be as Sir W. Mansfield represents it for the next five years. And when the trunk system of railways is complete from Peshawur and Kurrachee to Calcutta, Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras, is it certain that the gain will be so great as to justify a reduction? If we had to fear only local emeutes in the future, as the Commander-in-Chief seems to anticipate, it might be so. But what we ought to be prepared for is a rising at least as widespread as that of 1857, when we held hardly a point between Agra, Hyderabad and Belgaum, and we were shut out of Oudh and Rohilcund. In anything like a general rebellion railways, of vast importance in local insurrections, lose their value and may even, as in the case of the Confederates lately, be turned against us.

Let us, however, grant that the Commander-in-Chief's rose-coloured picture of our strategical condition is real. He has been guilty of altogether overlooking the consideration, which to him as a statesman as well as a soldier ought to be of paramount importance—that India ought to maintain a reserve for a European war. How seriously such a war will affect us in India, owing to the advance of Russia to within three hundred miles of our frontier, we have frequently shown. But suppose a war arises in no respect more serious than that in the Crimea, the English army in India must be prepared to suffer a considerable diminution of its strength. *That* is the occasion for which the discontented in the empire, and especially the Wahabee and Ferazee-inspired Mussulmans are watching. Have Sir William Mansfield and Sir John Lawrence, led away by the *ignis fatuus* of what the former thinks statesmanship and Mr. Massey disowns as finance, so soon forgotten the years which preceded the mutiny? Have they so soon changed their opinion, expressed more than once, that that was due solely to the opportunity which we cruelly held out to the disloyal by reducing our English army for the Crimean war and Persian expedition, in spite of the expostulations of Lord Dalhousie who almost predicted the sad result? Only yesterday the most experienced authorities declared that the English army all over India ought not to be less than seventy thousand strong. Nothing has happened to make sixty thousand the safe figure to-day. On the contrary all our recent military changes afford arguments for maintaining the larger number at least till the railway system is really complete. Our Native Army may be only 121,500 strong instead of 256,129 as in 1856. But what of that when the irregular system has made it ready to collapse the first time it takes the field, as it has twice done on the North Western and Eastern frontiers?

Is collapse to be the inevitable fate of our English army also when the first war—which may soon arise out of the dispute between Austria and Prussia—summons a third of its corps to the West, and the weakened numbers of those that are left may be called on to face the widespread rising which we shall have thus again invited? Sir William Mansfield as Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Lawrence as the hero of the Punjab, should have been the last to propose, the first to denounce, the policy which they have so zealously initiated.

A VISIT TO THE SUEZ CANAL.

(*From the Cornhill Magazine for March.*)

"ACTUM EST! My holiday is over!" I exclaimed, as I turned my back on Raphael's St. Cecilia at Bologna, and set my face towards Rimini. But who enjoys a holiday like a returned Sahib after his long absence from home? The invigorating air of England seems to respond to his slightest movement, and breathe around him as it were a strange, delicious music. As for me, like a careful epicure resolved to sip enjoyment to the dregs, I had turned away from the Paradise of home to look in on the pleasant wickedness of Homburg, and had crossed the rushing Rhine at Basle before I remembered that the dawn of "Black Monday" was already reddening for me in the expectant East. Lausanne, musically named Lausanne, and "glorious Milan" were still before me. But these were fast-fleeting pleasures. Bologna, Rimini, Ancona, rapidly succeeded each other, and passed away like passing thoughts. At Brindisi, than which a more heaven-forsaken hole is nowhere to be found, the light had vanished altogether from my face; but as I stepped on board the Italian steamer bound for Alexandria, the purpose I had formed to make a supplementary holiday of the trip through Egypt, and visit the works in progress through Suez and port Saeed, threw a last ray of sunshine over my departing joys. Black Monday need not be so black after all.

Nevertheless, if I could have forgotten for a moment that my route lay "Eastward Ho!" the crowded deck of the steamer would very speedily have reminded me of the hard matter-of-fact. The majority of the passengers were returning to a land from which they had fled about four months previously in abject dread of the cholera. Here was the whole Alexandrine world submitted to my observation in a microcosm. Such a Babel of languages, such a miscellany of nationalities—cigarette-smoking women of bilious complexion and portentous obesity, and fezcapped men, whose one hope was cotton, and whose one fear cholera, might be studied to advantage elsewhere in the Levant; but nowhere would the individual characteristics be found more strikingly marked. Would I could sketch them with the felicity of Dumas, if it is to him we are indebted for the fancy that a modern Turk in tight frock-coat and fez resembles nothing so much as a bottle of old port, redsealed!

Pacing the deck among these motley groups, as the vessel glides over the smooth and shining Adriatic, one is tempted to speculate on the construction of an exact scale of knavery which should teach how many Jews equal one Armenian, how many Armenians one Maltese, how many Maltese one Greek. Alexandria is the witches' cauldron in which all these congenial elements seeth and fuse. A handful of Russians, some Germans and English, many French and more Italians, are the ingredients added by commerce; Constantinople throws in a few Turkish officials, and finally Africa herself supplies the demands of physical labour in the persons of handsome brown Arabs, "with legs" (as Lady Duff Gordon says) "like John of Bologna's Mercury,"—swarthy Nubians grinning from ear to ear,—and Copts with features and complexion which exactly reproduce their blue-tinted progenitors on the mummy-cases in the British Museum. Madame Olympe Audouard, who should be an authority on the subject, characterizes the Greek and Italian merchants as vulgar and insolent, "sans pareils," and for a certain knot of the same races she can scarcely find language sufficiently strong—"sans foi, ni loi, voleurs et assassins, qui sont une des plaies d'Egypte. Ces Grecs, ces Italiens, se donnet des coups de couteau, se tirent des coups de revolver, très facilement et très fréquemment. 'Ils se tuent entre eux,' dit-on; 'tant mieux! c'en est de moins.'" Still one must not be ungrateful. The fresh dates of Alexandria deserve some acknowledgment, and the polished rose-red column, miscalled Pompey's Pillar, worthily marks the site of a temple which rivalled in magnificence the capital of Rome. For the rest, indeed, the glorious city, whose foundation was foreshadowed by Homer, is no more as she has been. The palaces of Cleopatra have given place to the casinos, the *cafes-chantants*, and the gaming-hells of the Levantine. The schools of the dreamy Neo-Platonists have been succeeded by the counting-houses of too practical speculators; and on the whole it is a relief to exchange the tantalizing memories and the sordid realities of such a place for the still living romance of Cairo.

Cairo, as every one knows, is still essentially Oriental in appearance; more so than Benares, much more so than modern Lucknow. "See Naples and die," says the Italian proverb; but it is good, also, to look down on Cairo from its citadel, and live. That citadel was built by Saladin. The sumptuous mosque of Oriental alabaster through which you pass, is the burial-place of the victorious Mahomed Ali. You emerge upon the ramparts from which the last of the Mamelukes leapt for life, and won. And there you pause. The confused murmur of a great city lying far below surges up to you from a brown wilderness of building, pierced everywhere by countless minarets, and enframed in such peerless setting as only the flooded Nile and the everlasting Pyramids can give. Round the whole horizon stretches a placid labyrinth of water, among clustering islands of emerald verdure, where broad sails hover like whitewinged birds, and the columnar date-palm floats double, palm and shadow. Beyond the Nile, and on the edge of the Libyan desert, behold the Pyramids! There they stand in the grey fervour of an Egyptian noon, austere and solitary within the sphere of their own religiousness. So stood they, already some centuries old, when the Chaldean Sheikh Abram, with his too-beautiful Sarai, was driven by famine into the land of Egypt.

Of course I visited the Pyramids, and, as usual, the Arab ciceroni did their best to destroy whatever enthusiasm the visit might have inspired. An imitation of three English cheers rang out from the gang of mendicants as I set my foot on the summit of the Great Pyramid; and the sound had scarcely died away when one of them struck up "Yankee Doodle," and a second, to make sure of my nationality, pointed out Napoleon's battle-field, and declaimed with effusion, "Soldats, quarante siecles vous regardent." In spite of this, one essays to look round with some little remaining impression of awe, and behold —Jenny Lind's name cut on the topmost stone by her servant! It is impossible not to laugh and light a cigar, though below you lies the Sphinx of Sphinxes, couchant among ten thousand sepulchres, and beside you rise other pyramids, where the kings of Memphis "lie in glory, every one in his own house."

I found simpler pleasure, before leaving Cairo to carry out my original purpose, at Heliopolis, the Aon or On of Ezekiel, and the Bethshemesh of Jeremiah. The low mounds of earth, with the fields and gardens comprised within their limits, look insignificant enough. Yet this is the undoubted site of the great Temple of the Sun, the high priest or which was father-in-law to Joseph, and in later times the teacher of Moses. A long avenue of sphinxes which led up to the front of the temple, terminated in two obelisks with gilded apices—the gift, thirty-eight centuries ago, of Osirtasen the First, the prototype of the legendary Sesostris. One of these obelisks is still erect in its proper place. "It is the oldest known in Egypt, and therefore in the world—the father of all that have arisen since. It was raised about a century before the coming of Joseph; it has looked down on his marriage with Asenath; it has been the growth of Moses; it is mentioned by Herodotus; Plato sat under its shadow. Of all the obelisks which sprung up around it, it alone has kept its first position. One by one, it has seen its sons and brothers depart to great destinies elsewhere. From these gardens came the obelisks of the Lateran, of the Vatican, and of the Porta del Popolo; and this venerable pillar (for so it looks from a distance) is now almost the only landmark of the great seat of the wisdom of Egypt."

Nor are these the only memories connected with the obelisk. Where the Indian corn now rustles round its base, once bloomed a garden of balsam, planted by Cleopatra. Never before her time had the Balm of Gilead passed out of Judæa; but if the "Serpent of old Nile" conceived a fancy, who was Herod that he should say her nay? Afterwards these plants travelled southwards into Arabia, and thus the whim of Antony's mistress still lives in the modern Balsam of Mecca. Even the lurid halo conferred by modern war is not wanting to complete the dignity of Heliopolis. Sixty-five years ago these mounds and fields were ringing with the din of battle: Ottoman horsemen dashing desperately upon the squares of France, and Kleber's grenadiers charging for the last victory their doomed general was destined to share.

While at Cairo, I amused myself, and was at the same time better prepared to understand what I should see of M. de Lesseps' undertaking by inquiring what history had to say concerning any similar attempt to unite the two seas in past ages. The idea of connecting the waters of the Red Sea with those of the Mediterranean is by no means a novelty. It suggested itself even more naturally to the despots of ancient times than to modern engineers. So long as the Cape of Good Hope remained undiscovered, the gold, ivory, apes, and peacocks of the Indian and Arabian trade had hardly any other route to the more northern centres of civilization than up the Red Sea. At first sight, however, an important difference is noticeable between the plan of M. de Lesseps and that of the Pharaohs and Ptolemies of old. The latter connected the Red Sea with the Pelusiac or Bubastic—that is, the most eastern—branch of the Nile, making that river their passage for the rest of the way to the Mediterranean; the modern canal is to span the isthmus in a direct line of its own, from one sea to the other. The ancient canal was known as the Canal of Hero; it is also sometimes called the Canal of Arsinoe. But the credit of its execution is due to Rameses the Second, the same monarch whose achievements under the name of Sesostris have made that name so renowned. Its origin, therefore, dates 1,300 years before the Christian era. The point at which it started from the Nile varied under the different works of restoration effected by succeeding princes, but the area of variation seems not to have extended beyond Bubastis to the north, and Belbays, 12 miles further south. From the neighbourhood of Bubastis thus defined, the water flowed nearly due east for 35 miles, and then curving southward, ran by the Bitter Lakes to the Red Sea. It is said to have been 100 feet broad by 40 deep, and probably it met the sea further north than could now be the case, the land about Suez having considerably risen since the days of the Pharaohs. After a lapse of seven centuries, during which neglect and the sandy nature of the soil had brought destruction to the channel, Pharaoh Necho set himself to repair the work of his great predecessor. One and twenty thousand men, according to Herodotus, perished in making the excavation, and at length the attempt was abandoned, because an oracle had warned the king that he was "labouring for the barbarian." In 525 B.C., when Egypt became a satrapy of Persia, Darius completed what Necho had begun; and on the "Suez stone" near the embouchure of the canal, there is to be seen an inscription in the Persian cuneiform character, which reads—"Darius the Great King." About 250 B.C., Ptolemy Philadelphus re-opened and improved the bed, and the Canal of Arsinoe derives its title from his sister, in whose honour he founded a town near the modern Suez. The work of Ptolemy appears to have been maintained till the commencement of our era, for Cleopatra, after the battle of Actium, talked of transporting her galleys to the Red Sea, and flying southwards with her Roman lover, to unknown lands beyond the power of their conqueror. After this the canal suffered from a long period of neglect, until, in the seventh century, the Caliph Omar won for himself and his successors the proud title of Ameer el Momeneen, Prince of the Faithful, by once more making the waters flow in their accustomed course, and so sending timely supplies of corn to the holy cities of Arabia. How long the passage remained open after Omar, is doubtful; for on the one hand, the same Caliph who founded Bagdad is said to have purposely stopped the channel for political reasons, and, on the other, there is a story that English pilgrims sailed down it in the ninth century on their way to the Holy Land. When M. de Lesseps commenced operations, the only portion of the old work that remained practicable—and that solely for purposes of irrigation—was a length of some twenty-six miles at its commencement near Bubastis. This was called the El Wadee Canal, or Canal of the Valley; and it served to water the land round Tel-el-Kebeer, which is now known as the Wadee Estate (*Domaine de l' Ouady*). All the rest of its course was found to be choked with sand; nevertheless, at intervals, and especially between the Bitter Lakes and Suez, it was not difficult to trace vestiges of the ancient bed.

The modern French scheme embraces the following constructions :—

1. A maritime canal, 100 miles long, 189 feet broad, and 26 feet deep, from Port Saeed on the Mediterranean direct to Suez on the Red Sea.

2. A sweet-water canal, about 60 feet broad by 8 feet deep, which, starting from Zagazig on the Moes Canal, flows eastward to Lake Timsah, and there meets the maritime canal at a right angle half-way across the Isthmus. It then bends southward and runs in a parallel line with the maritime canal to Suez. Zagazig being close to Bubastis, and the Moes Canal almost identical with the old Tanitic branch of the Nile, this sweet-water canal is in fact little more than a reproduction of the ancient canal of the Pharaohs.

3. Another sweet-water canal, which is to be an essential feeder of the principal channel by bringing to it, at a point some 10 miles east of Zanazig, the waters of the Nile taken from the main stream near Cairo above the apex of the Delta. This channel is to be made entirely at the cost and under the direction of the Egyptian Government. It was begun a year ago on the very system of forced labour which the Pasha had withdrawn from the French, but was suspended in consequence of the cholera breaking out when but little progress had been made. The works have since been resumed, but I shall not find it necessary to say anything more concerning this supplementary channel.

The present state of the French works may be roughly summarised as follows :—The sweet-water canal is finished from Zagazig to Timsah, and thence to Suez. The great maritime canal is open, not in its full breadth or depth, but in a thin and shallow trench, known as the *Rigole*, from its terminus on the Mediterranean to its half-way station, Ismailia, on Lake Timsah, where it meets the sweet-water canal. By using, therefore, the maritime rigole at the northern end of the line, and the sweet-water canal at the southern, it is possible now to pass from one sea to the other, at least in one of the country boats. And this is the feat which, when first performed last August, brought telegraphic congratulations from the French Emperor to M. de Lesseps, perplexed the English press, and roused in the rest of Europe a feeling of which the German *Kladderadatsch* was perhaps the best exponent, when it delineated M. de Lesseps triumphantly dragging a tiny boat from between the legs of John Bull, who vainly bestrides the new junction of the seas like a Colossus foiled and furious!

I will now describe, as intelligibly as possible, what I saw of the works—promising that I had brought to Cairo a letter of introduction from the India Office, and was not a little disappointed to find that the gentleman to whom it was addressed had started for Constantinople the day before my arrival at Cairo. Under these circumstances, I went direct to the office of the Canal Company, and threw myself on the courtesy of the agent. Signor Vernoni proved to be a gentleman of Scotch origin, whose family had long been domiciled in Italy, but he still bore the arms and well-known motto of the Vernons. Nothing could exceed his civility. I had only to explain who I was, and what I wanted, to be furnished with a letter which removed all difficulty, and next morning I started on my expedition, accompanied by a young Englishman, with whom the fortune of travel had made me acquainted. I was sorry to leave Cairo. In the Consul-General's hospitable rooms I had met a famous Eastern traveller, whose conversation was as charming as his deeds had been adventurous, and the evenings at Shepherd's Hotel were truly "*noctes cœnæque deûm.*"

The train which runs from Cairo to Alexandria set us down at Benhael-Assal, a town near the entrance of the Moes Canal, from which point a branch line took us eastward to Zagazig, skirting the south bank of the Moes. Nearly the whole distance a continuous line of trees, topped at intervals by a white sail or the trailing smoke

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of a steamer, renders the noble work of the founder of Cairo easily discernible along the whole line. Field after field of the most luxuriant cultivation attests the justice with which this ancient cutting has been styled the Golden Canal; and the nearer view, obtained at Zagazig, of a stream 150 feet broad, studded with islets, and navigable all the year for large boats gives the impression rather of a river than of a canal.

Zagazig, where the sweet-water canal begins, is a dirty town, said to contain 30,000 inhabitants. Its rise is due less to the French Canal Company, which is here content to be stenderly represented, than to the worldwide influence of the American war. The value of the cotton brought through the place during the last year, for shipment at Alexandria, has been esitmated at 1,800,000*l*. And to facilitate the transit of this enormous production, two new railways are soon to be opened—one direct to Cairo, and the other to Mansoora, on the Damietta branch of the Nile. But successful places, like successful people, are not always the most agreeable, and the neighbourhood of Zagazig has metal more attractive than its internal squalor. We were bent on visiting the ruins of Bubastis.

Neither horses nor donkeys being procurable, we started across country on foot. There stretched a green sheet of Indian corn and yellow-flowering cotton between us and the dun-coloured mounds of Tel Bast, and twice we were turned back by coming suddenly upon one of the numerous water-courses which intersect the black soil in every direction.

A vast expanse of desolation, enclosed within a clearly defined circuit of lofty mounds, is all that remains of Bubastis. Knee-deep in powdery dust we climbed the shapeless hillocks that once were the outer ramparts of the city. Piles of crumbling earth, many of them covered almost as thickly with broken pottery as Monte Testaccio at Rome, lay confusedly heaped together, or separated by chasms of the most varied depth and steepness. Yet in the midst of this chaos it was possible here and there to discern the partial configuration of a street, and everywhere successive layers imprinted on the more upright masses of mould showed that the house walls had been built of the same crude brick which the Israelites found so difficult to manufacture out of Nile mud, without the usual mixture of chopped straw. Elsewhere time and the elements may have worked their will in vitrifying or petrifying, but here they have pulverised all the works of man. Deep in dusty death lies the metropolis which gave Solomon his haughtiest bride; where stood the palace which gave refuge to the infant Hadad, the last of his race, when Joab smote every male in Edom; and where Jeroboam fled for shelter after the dangerous distinction conferred on him by Ahijah's prophecy. Not a living thing is now to be seen within the area from which Shishak issued forth, "with twelve hundred chariots and threescore thousand horsemen," to capture Jerusalem, and to spoil the Holy Temple of its golden shields. The ground on which we stand has been trodden by Herodotus, and the description he has left of the city is even now the best guide to its ruins. The glory of Bubastis centred in the temple and oracle of Pasht, with the "cat's head," a goddess whose attributes to some extent correspond with those of Diana. "The temple," says Herodotus, "stands in the middle of the city, and is visible on all sides as one walks round it, for, as the city has been raised up by embankment, while the temple has been left untouched in its original condition, you look down upon it wheresoever you are." And, just as Herodotus has said, we found ourselves looking down on a broad open space, which at the first glance proclaims itself as the site of the temple. A few gigantic fragments of sculptured granite strewed about the centre still testify to the magnificence that has passed away, and to the enormous force by which they were overthrown. The entire face of a granite obelisk in this area was found by the French expedition to be sculptured with stars; portions of a massive cornice and other huge fragments sculptured with strange hieroglyphs, were among the débris which have doubtless yielded valuable material for the history of Egyptian architecture. "Other temples may have been grander, and may have cost more in the building, but there was none so pleasant to the eye" of the artistic and travelled Greek "as this of Bubastis." And certainty it is difficult to imagine anything more beautiful than the picture he draws of a central shrine, towering in holy isolation above two broad rings of sheeny water, and an intermediate arcade of umbrageous trees. Hither annually, when Pasht held her great festival, flocked myriads of pilgrims from the uttermost parts of Egypt. The old Greek estimated the number at 700,000, without counting children. Dropping down the Nile in large companies, they revelled all the way to Bubastis, the men piping and drinking, and the women now frolicking to the clatter of their own castanets, and now, as they sank on voluptuous cushions, singing songs soft, low, and sleepy as that of Pelagia—

> Loose the sail, rest the oar, float away down,
> Fleeting and gliding by tower and town;
> Life is so short at best! Snatch, while thou canst, thy
> Rest, sleeping by me!

And on reaching their destination, it was a religious duty to give themselves up to the wildest orgies. For the goddess of "the gay Bubastian grove," however much she might resemble Diana in other respects, was in truth not

> Our Dian of the North, who chains
> In vestal ice the current of young veins.

On returning to Zagazig, we found shelter at a small tavern called the "Hotel des Francais," and as evening fell, we commenced our voyage down the sweet-water canal. It has been explained above that the general direction of this canal is the same as that of the old canal of the Pharaohs, from which the ancient Tanitic branch of the Nile was continued through Lake Menzaleh to the sea. It now remains to be added that from Zagazig to Ras el Wadee the Company actually make use of the ancient bed of the Moes Canal, and to that extent realize the dream of the French savans who accompanied the first Napoleon to Egypt.

Ras el Wadee is at the eastern end of an oasis, called the Wadee Estate, which comprises by far the most profitable portion of M. de Lesseps' undertaking, and in this respect again does honour to the foresight of the old expedition.* This estate contains nearly 120,000 acres of excellent land, and is the absolute property of the Company, having been purchased by them from the late Viceroy for 84,000*l* on some occasion when Saeed Pasha wanted money to distribute in largesses at Constantinople. Within fifteen months after the completion of the purchase, the area of cultivation had risen from 12,000 to 14,500 acres, and the amount realized from cotton alone, not to mention the value of the cereals, rose to 120,000*l*. Simultaneously the original population of 5,000 had been nearly doubled, and of the new cultivators 3,000 were wild Bedouins, whom the fair terms and good faith of European civilization had power to beguile from their world-old ways of wandering pillage in the desert. The chief place on the domain is Tel el Kabeer, where the wants of the Company's servants and tenants are sufficiently supplied by an hotel, three schools, and a handsome mosque. The town can also boast of fine gardens, where among the orange, the plantain, the pomegranate, and the rose of former owners, the French have lately planted the mulberry also, with a view to the breeding of silk-worms.

Silently, under the splendour of a full moon, we glided all night through the Land of Goshen. Near Abbassieh we passed the ruins of Pithom, and about four hours afterwards those of Rameses, the two ancient treasure-cities which the Israelites built for Pharaoh. It was from Rameses that the Israelites began their march under Moses towards the Promised Land; and consequently the line of the sweet-water canal from this point to Suez may serve to give some general indication of the path along which travelled the pillar of the cloud by day, and the pillar of fire by night. The Arab name for the mounds of Rameses in Tel-el-Maskoota, but the Biblical designation has been revived by the French for the small station they have erected here.

Early in the morning we arrived at Ismailia, having previously passed on our right the sluice-gate at Nephisheh, through which the sweet-water canal branches south to Suez. Five years ago, Ismailia was simply part of the desert, and Lake Timsah, on which it stands, was dry. Ismailia is now a town of 5,000 inhabitants, and Timsah a broad sheet of water. The Director-General of the Works, and the Chief Engineer, with a numerous staff of officials, have their head-quarters at this central position; and the house occupied by the former, M. Voisin, is a strikingly handsome and commodious building, situated in a garden, the trees and flowers of which, considering their age, are wonderful. A word, too, must be said for the *Hotel des Voyageurs*. Its exterior would be no discredit to any European city, while its interior arrangements are not much worse than those of the principal hotels in Alexandria. After breakfast we were annoyed to find that our hopes of going on to Port Saeed by the maritime canal were likely to be disappointed, because the Egyptian Governor of the Isthmus was also journeying in the same direction, and required for himself and his attendants the whole of the boat usually available for the conveyance of first-class passengers. There seemed no alternative between losing a day at Ismailia, or journeying by a very slow boat, crowded with dirty Arabs. Clearly it was high time to try what Signor Vernoni's letter of introduction would do for us, and so I went with it to M. Voisin. That gentleman was courteous even to kindness, and through his intercession we obtained permission to proceed to Port Saeed with the Governor.

We embarked about four P.M., and this time in a larger and far more comfortable boat than that which had brought us from Zagazig. The Governor proved to be a stately old Turk, unable to speak any language but his own. After exchanging with us, through an interpreter, a few compliments of truly Oriental hyperbole, he smoked in silence. But there was also on board a pleasant French gentleman, a M. Thevenet, with whom we soon made friends: he was a Civil Engineer, who, in the pursuit of his profession, had seen much of Algeria and Central America, and he was then engaged in ascertaining from personal inspection, what facilities there might be for the general introduction of steamers upon the existing channels of both the sweet-water canal and the *rigole*.

(*To be continued.*)

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* See *Projet d'un Etablissement d'Agriculture en Egypte*, lu a l'Institut 19 16 Vendemiaire, an 7.

A Boa Constrictor.—The last mile or two had tired me too much, and rendered my hand cold and shaky. I cast off sword and rifle, and my boy took them to a place near, where we had resolved to spend the night, and I took a dreary look over this piece of ground, which was literally cut up by the tract of deer and pigs. While lounging with two or three fellows around the borders of it, I saw what appeared to be a root which so often runs on the surface of the low lands; but this somehow rivetted my attention, as, on a second look, I saw it was scaly. I then traced it along until, on the other side of some brushwood covering, I was somewhat startled to see a large boa constrictor's head, and, having no arms on, I receded a few feet. I had been standing within about three feet of his loathsome body, and if I had been walking at all fast, should doubtless have stepped upon him. I now told my fellows to draw their parangs, and go at him behind the head. The first man had a heavy parang as sharp as a razor, and he dealt a strong blow, and, as far as I could see, did not make any impression on the beast, which only writhed its body lazily. Then the other fellows all pitched into him as hard as they could, and after a time his head was off, but a tougher brute I never heard of. He was changing his skin, which accounted for his being in a torpid state. We then stretched him out, and found his length to be exactly eighteen feet. On opening him we found a large monkey in his stomach, but he was quite capable of mastering even deer and pig, and hence his lodging on this ground.—*Ten Years in Sarawak.*

Casting out Devils.—We have a friend, a Methodist preacher, and a jolly fellow he is. He has a large muscular frame, with corpulence to correspond; has a huge hand with a powerful grip—save us from giving him serious offence if he were a common sinner!—has inexhaustible vitality, and would not be over-delicate in perpetrating a joke, even if it should be a little rough, and has withal a homeliness which his complexion does not greatly relieve. This friend of ours is an earnest worker, and has a wellearned reputation as a revivalist. Some years ago he was holding a meeting at which quite an interest was awakened. A number of persons had come to the mourner's seat, and some had been converted. One evening a group, consisting of two or three young men and as many young ladies, were present, whose object in coming was to have merriment. Our friend the minister having noticed their manœuvres for a while, and thinking it was time they were checked, found his way to them, and, addressing himself to the young men, kindly requested them to observe the decorum befitting the place. One of them, whose ideas of politeness were hardly up to the mark, ventured in a rather ungracious manner to reply that they "had understood that miracles were worked there, and they had come to see some performed." Upon this our robust friend, the minister, coolly took the young man by the coat-collar, deliberately led him down the aisle, and, opening the door, without further ceremony landed him outside, quietly remarking, "We do not work miracles here, but we cast out devils!"—"*Editors' Drawer*," in *Harper's New Monthly Magazine.*

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rudolph Ahlers, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
Robert T. Price, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
Bhughwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.
Tribhowundass Jugjeevundass, Esq.

London Bankers. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREE
Branches { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
Do.	On Demand		1s. 10¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	0d	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s.	11½d.	
3 do.	at 1s.	11½d.	
2 do.	at 1s.	11½d.	
1 do.	at 1s.	11½d.	
On demand	at 1s.	11¼d.	

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; General Credit and Finance Co. of London, (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Francis Boykett, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. Russell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
Thomas Cardwell, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
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Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	....	2s.	1d.
4 do.	do.	2s.	0¾d.
3 do.	do.	2s.	0½d.
2 do.	do.	2s.	0½d.
1 month's	do.	2s.	0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England	...	2s.	
On Ireland and Scotland...	...	1s.	11¾d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 " "
" " 12 " ... ... 6 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital*—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), *in 40,000 Shares of £25 each.* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for	3 months certain	4	do.
do.	6 do.	5	do.
do.	12 do.	6	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per rupee.
4 "	2s.	0¾d.	"
3 "	2s.	0½d.	"
2 "	2s.	0½d.	"
1 "	2s.	0¼d.	"
On Demand	2s.	0d.	"

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.

J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 19th February 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન એન્ડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयेन पनिनसुला लंडन अँड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E.C.

Board of Directors.

Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.

London Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.
H. J. Marsden, Chief Manager.
Charles Iggulden } Managers.
H. G. Seaman, }
S. Marsden, Accountant.
A. H. Wildy, Assistant Accountant.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th March 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	... per dozen qts.	Rs.	40
SHERRY, good	" "	"	30
Do. pale	" "	"	25
Do. do.	" "	"	18
CLARET, Breakfast	" "	"	12
BRANDY,	" "	"	24
Do.	" "	"	36
Port Wine, some years in Bottle	" "	"	26
Tent Wine	" "	"	29
PORT WINE—a fine old Wine	" "	"	22
A good Wine	" "	"	18
do.	" pts.	"	11
SPIRITS—Hollands	" "	"	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	" qts.	"	36
do.	" pts.	"	16
Noyeau	" qts.	"	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	" "	"	21
Ditto	" pts.	"	12
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	" "	"	8

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs.	Rogers & Co., and to Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
" POONA	"	Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad	"	Hajee Curreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	"	Cursetjee & Co.
" Kurrachee	"	Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut	"	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.		90
Do. " Do.		40
Do. " a Crown		30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints		21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		40
Do. do. Pints		21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co		36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints		16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co		35
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal		18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		29
Do. Golden, Do.		29
Do. Green Seal		33
Do. Vino Fino		29
Do. Red Seal		37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		33
Claret Light Capsule		15
Do. do. Pints		8
Do. Yellow Seal		23
Do. Red Do. Pints		17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32
Port, Black Seal		26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		34
Do. Brand a Crown		24
Old Tom, Red Seal		18
Dry Gin, Black Seal		18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts		36
Do. Pints		19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about two hundred and fifty Candies best FIREWOOD, in large or small quantities, stacked on the Esplanade, nearly opposite Forbes Street. Apply to J. & W. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a small consignment of STATIONARY, including a few LETTER BOOKS. And a few UTILITARIAN ICE MACHINES with POWDER.
13 Meadow Street. JAS. BROWN & Co.

HORSES.—FOR SALE, four out of the following lot of HORSES, (the property of a Gentleman no longer requiring so many) will be sold a bargain:—

No. 1.—Bay Arab, seven years old, a good riding and harness Horse.
No. 2.—Ditto Ditto—very showy Horse, and up to any weight and a splendid Fencer.
No. 3.—Brown Australian,—a very promising Horse, 5 years old.
No. 4.—Brown Arab, aged, has been ridden by a Lady and goes in Harness.
No. 5.—Powerful Bay Mare,—a capital harness Horse.

The above Horses can be seen at Messrs. Stephens and Son's Stables, Baboola Tank Road, on giving two hours' notice.

FOR SALE shortly expected, per *City of Madras*, a GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON BUNGALOW, divided into three compartments, with two Bath-rooms attached, projecting Verandah all round, and supported on highly carved and fluted Pillars.

For plan and further particulars apply to the undersigned.
Bombay, 23rd March 1866. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, in Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer's, Fort.

HARNESS JUST UNPACKED,

A few sets of best German Silver Ornamented double-stitched and buckled Buggy and Carriage Harness, with Saddle Cloths, &c., complete, by Middlemore, of London. Priced moderate to ensure quick sale.

Also just Landed,

One handsome and fashionable Wagonette Mail Phaeton, with hood and canopy, lamps, pole, and shafts, by Jones.

Two ditto ditto with reversible seats to back, lamps, pole, shafts and furniture, by Henderson & Co.

Two Cab Buggies with silver mounted lamps and furniture, by Hutchings and Otto, of Dorchester.

One handsomely shaped small sized Landau Sociable, with lamps and pole, by Startin.

One elegant small-sized Miniature Brougham, with circular class frontage and double venetians all round, by ditto.

One ditto ditto, by Buchanan & Co., Glasgow.

One handsome Cane-bodied Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton.

One handsome Cab Buggy on C. Spring, by Silk.

One slightly used shell pattern ditto, by ditto.

One Pill Box, with lamps and shaft, by Wilson, suitable for Doctors and Brokers, and other Carriages, to be seen at RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.
14th March 1866.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
NANSEE PARPIA.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, CHAMBERS, fit for Barristers, in Apollo Street. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, (for 6 months, from 15th instant), an upper storied, airy, comfortable and well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, beautifully situated, facing the sea. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, 6 BUNGALOWS in Grant Road. Rent Rs. 100, 150, 175, 200, 250, and 350 per mensem. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the office premises at present occupied by Messrs. R. BELL, MILLER & Co. in Military Square, from 1st May to 31st October next, at Rs. 200 per month. Apply to COUPLAND & Co.
Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

THREE HOUSES TO LET at Middle Colaba. For further particulars apply to No. 33, Middle Colaba. K. R. COLAH.
Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO LET, from 1st June 1866, a HOUSE in Rampart Row, at present occupied by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. For particulars apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET, a large commodious BUNGALOW called the "BIRD CAGE," situate in Middle Colaba. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.
WALLACE & Co.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq.,	Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.	
Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq.	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji,	London.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq.	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.	Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.	
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Secretary.	
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

John Alexander Hankey, Esq.—*Governor.*
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nath. Alexander, Esq.	Harry Geo. Gordon, Esq.
J. Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	Edwin Gower, Esq.
Rich. Baggallay, Esq.	Sam. Gregson, Esq., M.P.
H. Bonham Bax, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark W. Collet, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
Sir Fred. Currie, Bart.	David Powell, Esq.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	Alex. Trotter, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	Wm. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock P. Wilson, Esq.

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., *Underwriter.*
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., *Actuary.*
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. Hunter, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs.	Arbuthnot, & Co.
Calcutta	"	Mackillop, Stewart, & Co.
Hong Kong	"	Dent & Co.
Shanghai	"	Dent & Co.
Mauritius	"	Blyth & Co.
Melbourne	"	Dalgety & Co.
Launceston	"	Du Croz & Co.
Hobart Town	"	Mr. Lavington Roope.
Adelaide	"	Elder & Co.
Sydney	"	Fanning Griffiths & Co.
Dunedin	"	Dalgety Ruttray & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

SOUNDY & Co,
7, RAMPART ROW.

BOUQUET OR DESSERT PAPERS, either Oval or Round, beautifully stamped and embossed. Cash per dozen .... Rs. 1 8
Also, Lace Paper in strips 2 feet long and 2 inches wide. Cash per dozen strips .... " 1 0
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

TABLE GLASSWARE.—A large stock of handsomely Cut Glassware of the newest design, and best Crystal Glass, in sets for one dozen persons, either with or without Dessert services, at prices varying, according to patterns, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 the set.

An illustrated sheet of the various patterns sent free by post on application. SOUNDY & Co.

DODD'S VIOLIN BOWS.—A few selected Violin Bows by this celebrated maker. Prices, net cash, Rs. 15, 20, and 25 each.
7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

GUITARS AND VIOLINS.—Best model and superior toned instruments, complete, in cases suitable for Presentation.
Violins......From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 each.
Guitars...... " " 65 to " 200 "
7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

HARMONIUMS.—An extensive assortment always kept in stock, small size in solid Oak cases, Five octaves of keys, expression stop. Rs. 150.

Larger instruments, varying in size and number of stops, from Rs. 350 to Rs. 850 each.
SOUNDY & Co.

LUND'S EVER-POINTED PENCILS, with Patent Screw Slide, and sufficient lead to last a year.

Small size for waistcoat pocket	Rs.	1	0
Large size for desk or writing table	"	1	8
Boxes of leads for replenishing the Pencils	"	1	0

*** Up-country constituents will please send Postage Stamps for the amount, and 2 annas extra for postage of pencil.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 61. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq.	A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown.	Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
	Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS.	BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co.	Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. Cleveland, Esq.	J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq.	A. Hay, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840 the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:

C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS.	BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co.	Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. Cleveland, Esq.	J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq.	A. Hay, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£ 6,848,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£ 1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£ 792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£ 442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	"	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	"	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

FOR SALE.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for

PATECK
BENOIT } Celebrated Gold and
COURVOISIER BROTHERS } Silver Watches.

and some other eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS,—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by SHAND, MASON & Co.
Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex *Mahaluxmee.*

A first-rate new English-built Cab Buggy, C. Springs, painted, dark blue lining, similar to match, by Edwin, Kesterton, Long acre

A very small four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, for a single horse, by McNaught and Smith.

A very light new English-built single Horse four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*E. P. Bouverie,*

A neat and highly furnished. new English-built Open Door Shigram, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

A first-rate and highly furnished new English-built Park Phaeton, with Rumble lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newton, Longacre.

A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by Ditto.

Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex-*Mary Stenhouse.*

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

A small new English-built Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians in every direction, with lamps, pole, and shaft.

Just Landed ex-*William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*Royal Alice.*

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex-*Oriflamme.*

Two new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and hind seat, with enamel apron and patent leathered dash; to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small rumble seat, with lamps. A neat, commodious, and best carriage guaranteed, and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just Landed ex-*Oberon.*

2 very handsome new Malvern Dog-Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton, Long Acre.

Three very light four-wheeled Dog-Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

A very neat English-built Mail Phaeton, by Jones.

A do. self-driving Do, by Andrews the both Carriages imported in January last.

Just received per last Overland Mail.

A Set of very best covered Buckles single Horse Harness, Mounted with Plated on German Silver Furniture, with Brown driving round rein.

Fewall bone hunting Whips, with plated hammers and hall marked silver Mount, 1½ yard thong.

Few Lady's, Gentlemen and Jockay Whips, some with braided all white bone plain hall marked silver Mounts and some engraved silver wire.

JUST UNPACKED.

A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable silk Umbrella.

ALSO,
Property of Gentlemen.

3 second-hand four-seated open Carriages, with and without shutters, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Peters and Sons, by E. Kesterton, and W. and F. Thorn.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre, and a first-rate English-built second-hand four seated small Open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, only Imported in November last.

The Property of 2 Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built Miniature Broughams, with lamps and shaft, by Thomas Short and Biddecomb.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Buggy and Dog-Cart Harness with round and flat reins, warranted, Plated on white Metal, by Thorn; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, steel, pole chains and leather pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage lamps, &c.

ALSO,

Several others new and secondhand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room, of the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.—The Original CHLORODYNE, invented by RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica.*

It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.

In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTERY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following — from

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. FREEMAN, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following:—

Extract of a Despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, Sept. 17th, 1864:—

"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

Numerous Testimonials from the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession, enclosed with each Bottle; also full and explicit Directions for Use. Manufactured by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., Sold in Bottles, ½ oz., 1s. 1½d.; and 1½ oz., 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—Beware of Spurious and Deceptive Imitations. The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp, outside each bottle, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE." Be not persuaded to buy any Substitute.

To be obtained in Bombay of Messrs. ROGERS & Co. and Kurrachee, Mooltan, &c., Messrs. BUDGETT & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few dozens of good light Breakfast Claret for sale, in quarts and pints. Apply to
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, No. 8, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 4th April 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th April, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 P. M., on the premises, at the request of Bazonjee Byramjee, the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Nurseydass Suvaeeram and Zeenah Jugzeewan, the Administrators of the Mortgager, Khutree Hurgovundass Vusundass, now deceased, all that message, tenement, or dwelling-house with the out-houses and premises, standing on the Fazendaree ground belonging to the Estate of the late Wiswanath Shamjee Purbhoo, situate in Naron Dhooroo Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and which said premises contain by admeasurement seventy feet in length and thirteen feet in breadth, be the same little more or less (and which are more particularly described in the original deed of sale bearing date 11th December 1850,) and standing in the books of the Assessors of House Tax in the name of Khutree Hurgovundass Vusundass under No. 13, and in the books of the Fazendar in the name of the said Khutree Hurgovundass Vusundass under No. 16, and which said message, land, and premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Atmaram Babajee, on or towards the East by the said Naron Dhooroo Street, on or towards the South by the house of one Parwuttee, widow, and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, and also by the house of the said Atmaram Babajee.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 7th April, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, on account of Muncherjee Pestonjee and his wife Buchoobye, a piece of ground with dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mahim, Dadur, assessed under Nos. 726 and 727, and entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 7, admeasuring 495 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east and north by Mahim Road, south and west by public passage.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ARGAND LUSTRES, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P. M., an Invoice of elegant Plated 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 12 light Argand Lustres, also Argand Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 light Sideboard Lamps, &c.

The above are now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 9th April, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

20 Bales Grey Shirtings.
18 " " Madapollams.
16 " " Jacconets.
20 " " T Cloth.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.
9 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
4 " do. Hoodnies.

SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF ENGLISH-MADE GILT AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, ARGAND LUSTRES, CHANDELIERS, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the show room, No 27, of Mr. Rahimtoola Sallaman, Parell Road, Byculla, a consignment of English-made Furniture, consisting of very large size handsome Gilt Sofa Couches, lined with Silk, Damask, and Velvet, Spring Cushions and Chintz covers, large size Brass Bird Cages on gilt stands, Mahogany Self-acting Organ, large and small size Looking Glasses in gilt frames, Mahogany half-back Sofa Couches lined Crimson Silk Damask, and Spring Cushions, Arm, Rocking, and Drawingroom Chairs, lined Damask and Morocco Leather, with Spring Cushions, American without Arm Chairs, large size Sofa Table with Marble Top on gilt stand, Mahogany and Walnutwood Pier Tables with Marble Top, Iron Rocking Chairs with Morocco Cushions on gilt stands, Writing Table with 8 drawers and pigeonhole press, Hanging and Folding Dressing Glasses, Footstools, Bookstands, Couches, Iron and Mahogany Garden Seats, handsome large size brass gilt Bedstead, Wire Gauze Meat Safes, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12 light Argand Lustres, 4 light Chandeliers, 3 light Lustre, 15 days' Clock by Achille Brocot, strikes half hour and hour showing dates, months, weeks, and rising and setting of the Moon, 8 day Clocks by A. B. Savory and Sons, strikes half hour and hour, Mahogany Child's Cradle, Bagatelle Boards complete, large and small size Velvet Pile Carpet, Table Covers, Rugs, Door Mats, Musical Boxes with drum and bell, English and China made gilt Door Lanterns, Vases and Globe Lamps, valuable Pictures in gilt and fancy frame, Flower Vase, Solar Reading and Table Lamps, 5 light Table Chandeliers, handsome large size China Jars, Toilet Bottles, Cash and Paper Boxes with real Chubb's locks and duplicate keys, Treasury Chests, fancy Inkstands, gilt and mother-o'-pearl Ladies' Writing Boxes, complete set of rich Cut Glassware for 12, Decanters, Water Goblets, Claret Jugs, handsome Dinner Set complete for 12, Plated Dish Covers, Cruet Stands, Hotwater Curry Dishes, Sets of Plated Shell Pattern Spoons and Forks in Mahogany Case for 12, Fish Knives and Forks in cases, Bread Basket, Tea Sets, single and double Table Candlesticks, Mappin's Cutlery, Guns, Water Coojas, &c., &c.

Richly carved well-seasoned Blackwood Furniture, consisting of Drawingroom Tables with and without Marble Tops, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Hatstands, Easy and Priedieu Chairs, a Set of Dining Table in 3 pieces for 15, a ditto in 5 pieces for 12, Camp Tables, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobes, Glass Book Cases, Sofa Couches, &c., &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 Handsome light English-made double-seated Phaeton, by Kesterton.
2 Do. do. by Onken.
1 Do. do. Brougham, by Palliser.
1 Do. do. Dog Cart, by McNaught and Smith,
1 Do. do. Mail Phaeton, by Palliser.
1 Do. do. Park do. do.
1 Second-hand Waggonette, by Palliser.
Single and double-seated Child's Carriage, &c., &c.

The property will be on view from Friday, the 6th instant.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By order of Dadabhoy Manockjee Vucha, the Mortgagee, on account of Mohamed bin Abdoola Furray, the Mortgager,

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a piece of ground situate near Camateepoora, on the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road, with Dwelling-house standing thereon, admeasuring 30,000 square feet, or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Tanner, south by the Foras Road, east by the property of Nowrojee Shapoorjee Oomreegar, and west by the property of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT EGUTPOORA.

On THURSDAY, the 12th April, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, a piece of Ground at Egutpoora, containing 3 acres, with a small Bungalow thereon, lately belonging to Mr. W. Rutt, by him sold to Mr. B. H. Cama. The property is well situated on a hill near the Railway Station, and is subject to an annual rent of Rs. 15 to Government.

For further particulars, applications to be made to the Auctioneer, or to J. L. BRODIE, Esquire, Manager to Mr. B. H. CAMA's Trustees.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MOST VALUABLE STONE QUARRIES.—The undersigned are empowered to treat with applicants for the absolute sale to them of a very valuable Quarry situated at Andaree, upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line, and within a short run from Bombay. In extent it is about 17 acres, one acre of which is yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 1,000.

2 beautiful Miniature Drawing-room Billiard Tables, with Cues, marking Board, &c., complete, from a first class maker.

Bombay, 4th April 1866. CRAWFORD & Co

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist; an Invoice of Saddlery, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Saddles and Bridles, single and double plated Mounted Harness; an Invoice of fine Engravings and Pictures in Maple and Gilt frames, subjects as follows:—"Childs" and Morning Prayers, the Household, the Bridal Morn, the Maid and the Magpie, the Successful Deerstalkers, Trial of Lord Russell, Highland Drover, Departure for the South, the Peninsular and Waterloo Heroes, Opening of the Great Exhibition, Cricket Match, Weighing the Deer, Deerstalkers Returning, the Duet, Waiting for the Deer to rise, Feeding the Horse, the First Reformers, Trial of King Charles the First, Canterbury Pilgrims, John Knox, Viscount Hardinge, the Salutation, Bolton Abbey, and other subjects; also an invoice of about 2,0 Colored Pictures in gilt frames, comprising a number of choice and interesting subjects—10 four, six and eight light cutglass Hanging Chandeliers, a few pairs of Cutglass Table Candelabras, Musical boxes, several pair of Gilt Vases, a few pair of Single-barrel Pistols fitted in Mahogany cases.

AT 1 P. M.

One self-driving Phaeton with dickey behind.

A double-seated Brougham, strongly built and in good condition.

First-rate Guzerat Cows, only Calved about 25 days ago, and is in full Milk with Calf.

1 Do. do. in Calf 5 months.

And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF WINES.

On SATURDAY next, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Wines just imported, viz:—

50 cases of Sparkling Moselle.
50 " " Hock.
100 " Light Claret.
100 " Strong "

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, CARRIAGE, HORSE, &c., AT MARINE LINES, ESPLANADE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Carriage, Horse, &c., of Colonel TAYLOR, at his residence, Marine Lines, Esplanade, the same consist of Cut Glassware, Quart and Pint Decanters, neat Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Sets, Plated Cruet, Egg and Pickle Stands, Tea Set, Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Sofa, Dining, Dressing and Washing Tables, Couches, Easy, Reclining, Drawingroom and Arm Chairs, Music and Hat Stands, Sideboards, Screens, Camp Cots, Gown and Clothes Presses, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Bronze, Hanging and Table Lamps, Carpets, Cutlery, dispense articles, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

MAHABLESHWUR.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to offer for sale by Public Auction, on the 11th day of April, "WOODLAWN" (formerly known as "LOG HUT"), the beautifully situated residence of the Honorable Sir MATTHEW SAUSSE, at Mahableshwur.

The house has been newly chuppered within the last month, and is in perfect order. The ground consists of about thirty acres, held at a rent of Rupee 1 per acre, with a right of renewal according to the Government Notification. There is a never failing supply of good water in the compound, and the flower garden is in excellent preservation.

Plans of the ground with list of furniture, &c., are to be seen at Messrs. BENNETT & Co., and the house will be shown by the Malee upon the premises.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises, by order of the Trustees of the Estate and Effects of JUMNADASS DOOLUBDASS, and DAVIDASS LUCKMIDASS, and with the consent of the Mortgagee,

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the newly erected building and appurtenances thereon standing, situate in Kalbadavie Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the properties of Tarrachund Sittaram, on or towards the West by the Kalbadavie or Parell Road, on or towards the North by a Gully and the property of Moteelall Sewlall, and on or towards the South by the property of Moteechund Raghoonathdass; and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 80 and 273.

Further particulars of the property and conditions of sale, may be learned on application to Messrs. BENNETT & Co., or to Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the Trustees, with whom also may be seen the title deeds of the property.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT THE WESTFIELD, BREACH CANDY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been honoured with instructions to submit to Public Auction, on or about the 20th April, the whole of the valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of the Hon'ble SIR MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Chief Justice, (proceeding to Europe), at his residence, Westfield, Breach Candy.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

Full particulars will appear in future advertisements.

FOR SALE AT MATHERAN.—A first-rate Bungalow, just completed at a great expense, with furniture. For particulars apply to BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 4th April 1866.

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